The North Carolinian.

VOLUME I. ELIZABETH CITY, N. C., THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 25, 1869. NUMBER 22.

NORTH CAROLINIAN.

PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY,

By PALEMON JOHN.

Office on North-east corner of Main and Road Sts.

TERMS—Two Dollars a year, in advance.

RATES OF ADVERTISING:

	1w.	2w.	4w.	2m.	3m.	6m.	1yr.
1 inch	$1 00	$1 50	$2 50	$4 00	$5 00	$8 00	$12 00
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4 inches	3 00	5 00	7 00	10 00	13 00	19 50	30 00
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1 col'n	12 00	16 00	20 00	25 00	35 00	60 00	100 00

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JOB PRINTING.—We are prepared to do all kinds of Job printing in the neatest style, on short notice, at reasonable terms. Our Printing Material is all new and of the latest styles. We flatter ourselves that we have as good facilities for doing Job Work as any other Office in the state.

ELIZABETH CITY DIRECTORY.

PROFESSIONAL.

C. L. COBB, attorney and counsellor at law, Main st., opposite "Carolinian" office. v1n1-1y

CRANDY & HINES, attorneys at law, office on Main street, south side. v1n1-1y

W. F. M. EHRINGHAUS, attorney and counsellor at law, next door to old Bank. v1n1-1y

JAMES L. BALL, attorney and counsellor at law, office east side Road street, three doors from Main. v1n1-1y

DR. W. G. POOL, physician and surgeon, at his residence, south Main st. v1n1-1y

DR. L. K. SAUNDERS, physician and surgeon, Main street, opposite Baptist Church. v1n1-1y

DR. JOSEPH COMMANDER—office Road street, near Leather Hill; residence, Ehringhaus st. v1n1-1y

DR. R. K. SPEED, physician, office over Green & Fearing's store, cor. Road and Ehringhaus sts. v1n1-1y

DR. R. H. McINTOSH, physician, office Road street, formerly old Post Office. v1n1-1y

MILLINERY.

MRS. SARAH LABOYTEAUX, milliner, southwest corner Road and Main sts. v1n1-1y

CLOCKS, WATCHES, &c.

THOMAS M. COOK, watches, clocks, &c., &c., Road st., east side, near Main. v1n1-1y

DRUGS, CHEMICALS, &c.

NO. Q. ETHERIDGE drugs, chemicals, paints, oils, &c., northeast corner Road and Fearing sts. v1n1-1y

MERCHANTS AND GROCERS.

L. A. COHN, dry goods, clothing, millinery goods, boots, shoes, hats, &c., Road st., east side. v1n2-1y

LAND AND LUMBER CO. OF N. C., dealers in real estate, lumber, shingles and general merchandise, Water street, south of Main. v1n1-1y

KENYON & VAUGHAN, dry goods, &c., Road street, one door south of Church. v1n1-1y

GREEN & FEARING, dry goods, groceries, boots, shoes, &c., corner Road and Ehringhaus sts. v1n1-1y

S. WEISEL, ladies' dress goods, clothing, hats, boots and shoes, corner Main and Water sts. v1n1-1y

C. C. ALLEN, dealer in dry goods, groceries, shoes, hats, &c., corner Road and Lawrence sts. v1n1-1y

C. C. GREEN, hardware and general assortment of goods, northeast corner Road and Church sts. v1n1-1y

C. GURKIN, dealer in dry goods, shoes, groceries, &c., Road st., west side, near Main. v1n1-1y

D. B. BRADFORD, wholesale and retail grocer, No. 55 Road street. v1n1-1y

WM. STEGER, baker, confectionery, groceries, &c., Road st., opposite Col. Martin's office. v1n1-1y

JNO. W. T. SMITH, general grocer, Road street, north of Ehringhaus st. v1n1-1y

W. C. OVERBY, agt. liquor dealer and grocer, Water st., opposite Market House. v1n1-1y

PHOTOGRAPHER.

A. F. HARRELL, photograph, Road street, over Dr. Butt's old stand. v1n1-1y

HOTELS.

PENNSYLVANIA HOUSE, Jos. G. Russell, proprietor. Boarding and lodging. Main st., west of Road. n2-1y

PENDLETON HOTEL, T. D. Pendleton, pro'r, Water st., opposite Clark's Agricultural Warehouse. v1n1-1y

LIVERY STABLES.

A. L. JONES, livery stables, old stand, Main street. v1n1-1y

C. B. BROTHERS, Livery Stables, east side Road st., south of Church. v1n1-1y

MISCELLANEOUS.

M. B. CULPEPPER, United States Commissioner for Pasquotank Co. Office at old State Bank Building. v1n2-1y

NORTH CAROLINA MANUFACTURING, LOAN AND TRUST CO'S BANKING HOUSE, one door east of the office of the "North Carolinian." v1n1-1y

C. C. ALLEN, general agent Dismal Swamp Steam Transportation Co., office at Company's wharf. 1-1y

GEO. M. SCOTT, life, fire and marine insurance agent, southeast corner Main and Elliott sts. v1n1-1y

JAMES L. SMITHSON, practical house painter, Road st., near Main. v1n1-1y

GEO. W. BELL, gun and lock smith, Road street, two doors south of Main. v1n1-1y

W. H. CLARK, Agricultural Depot, dealer in agricultural implements, Water st. v1n1-1y

A. B. PERSSE, boot and shoemaker, Road street, near Canal Bridge. v1n1-1y

I. O. O. F.—Achorce Lodge, I. O. O. F., meets at their Hall over Mr. J. Q. Etheridge's Drug Store, every Friday evening—in Summer, at 7½, and in Winter, at 6½.

OFFICIAL DIRECTORY.

ELIZABETH CITY.

Charter election on the first Monday of January.—Meeting of the Board of Commissioners, afternoon of the first Monday of each month. Mayor—George W. Cobb. Commissioners—H. R. Coleman, Allen Dozier, Jos. Commander, J. B. Robinson, Jesse R. Brown. Treasurer—Chas. Gurkin. Attorney, C W Grandy, Jr. Clerk—M. B. Culpepper. Collector—J. H. Miskell. Constable—J. H. Miskell. Auctioneer—A L Jones.

POST OFFICE—W. A. Price, Postmaster.

CHURCHES.—First M E Church, Rev W P Wright, Pastor.—Sunday services at 11 o'clock, a. m., and 8 p. m.—S School at 9 o'clock, p. m.—Christ Church (Episcopal), Rev J W Murphy, Rector.—Sunday services at 11 o'clock, a. m., and 4 p. m. Sunday School at 9 o'clock, a. m. and 3 p. m.——Baptist Church, Rev R R Overby, Pastor.—Sunday services at half-past 7 o'clock, p. m., and on the fourth Sunday of each month at 11 o'clock, a. m. Sunday School at 9 a. m.; Prayer Meeting on Sunday mornings (except fourth Sunday), after school.—Zion A. M. E. Church, Rev W H Pitts, Pastor.—Sunday services at 11 o'clock, a. m., and at 3 and 8 p. m. Sunday School at 9 a. m.——Samaritan, No. 1, K. of J.—Meets every Tuesday evening. T A Commander, W C.—Achorce, No 14, I. O. of O. F.—Meets every Friday evening.——Brothers and Sisters of Love and Charity.—Meets alternate Tuesday nights.——Grand United Order of O. F.—Meets alternate Thursday nights.

FIRST CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT.

Member of Congress C L Cobb, Elizabeth City; Collector of Internal Revenue, Wm Barrow, Jackson; Assessor of Internal Revenue, Hiram E Stilley, Washington.

BEAUFORT COUNTY.

Sheriff, S T Carrow; Clerk Superior Court, G L Windley; Treasurer, J F Randolph; Coroner, J R Cherry; Register of Deeds, Richard Granger; Surveyor, Robt T Shields; Commissioners, Saml T Windley, T H Blount, Henry Hodges, Josephus Peed, Stancil Waters.—Senator, J B Respass; Representative, Hiram E Stilley.

SUPERIOR COURT—Sixth Monday after the third Monday in September and February. County seat, Washington.

BERTIE COUNTY.

Sheriff, Lewis Bond; Clerk Superior Court, W P Gurley; Treasurer, A R Thompson; Coroner, J G Mitchell; Register of Deeds, E L Simmons; Surveyor, J J Rhodes; Commissioners, W J Cherry, Wm P Mitchell, F W Bell, Benj F King, Augustus Robbins.—Senator, J W Beasley, Coleraine; Representative, P D Robbins.

SUPERIOR COURT—First Monday in March and October. County seat, Windsor.

CAMDEN COUNTY.

Sheriff, Abner Aydlott; Clerk Superior Court, P G Morriset; Treasurer, Jos C Ferebee; Coroner, Jos S Sanderlin; Register of Deeds, T B Boushall; Surveyor, ——; Commissioners, M R Gregory, R H Berry, Jas Ferebee, Saml F Pearce, one vacancy.—Representative, Wilson Ferebee.

SUPERIOR COURT—Twelfth Monday after the first Monday in March and October. County seat, Camden C. H.

CHOWAN COUNTY.

Sheriff, Myles C Brinkley; Clerk Superior Court, W R Skinner; Treasurer, James A Woodard; Coroner, Myles Goodwin; Register of Deeds, Jas O Cheshire; Commissioners, D V Beveridge, H H Hobbs, R G Mitchell, Chas Blair, P K Jones.—Representative, W A Moore.

SUPERIOR COURT—Sixth Monday after the first Monday in March and October. County seat, Edenton.

CURRITUCK COUNTY.

Sheriff, T F Baxter; Clerk Superior Court, J B Lee; Treasurer, Wm Snowden; Coroner, J A Mathias; Register of Deeds, Wiley Mathias; Surveyor, M S Ferebee; Commissioners, H E Baxter, C B Cason, T Sanderlin, J M Woodhouse, J B Etheridge.—Representative, T C Humphries.

SUPERIOR COURT—14th Monday after the first Monday in March and October. County seat, Currituck C. H.

GATES COUNTY.

Sheriff, B F Willey; Clerk Superior Court, R B G Cowper; Treasurer, Lassiter Riddick; Coroner, H Hoffer; Register of Deeds, John R Walton; Surveyor, A Smith; Commissioners, Joseph Smith, David Parker, Mills H Eure, H A Morgan, A G Rountree.—Representative, Jno Gatling.

SUPERIOR COURT—Fourth Monday after the first Monday in March and October. County seat, Gatesville.

HALIFAX COUNTY.

Sheriff, Jno A Reid; Clerk Superior Court, John T Gregory; Treasurer, E T Clarke; Coroner, R B Powers; Register of Deeds, John N Brown; Surveyor, A L Pierce; Commissioners, B A Lavender, Charles H Webb, Robert L Howard, Andrew Jackson, Thos Sledge.—Senator, H Eppes; Representatives, J H Renfrow, W T J Hayes, Ivy Hudgins.

SUPERIOR COURT—Twelfth Monday after the second Monday in August and February. County seat, Halifax.

HERTFORD COUNTY.

Sheriff, Isaac Pipkin; Clerk Superior Court, Starkey S Harrell; Treasurer, Jordan J Horton; Coroner, George W Wynn; Register of Deeds, James M Trader; Surveyor, ——; Commissioners, R S Parker, S J Holloman, W D Newsome, Wm Reid, John W Harrell.—Senator, J W Beasley, Coleraine (Bertie); Representative, Elisha T Snipes.

SUPERIOR COURT—Third Monday in March and October. County seat, Winton.

HYDE COUNTY.

Sheriff, Israel B Watson; Clerk Superior Court, Samuel R Sadler; Treasurer, John M Mann; Coroner, John Bateman; Register of Deeds, Thomas M Jones; Surveyor, G W Swindell; Commissioners, Wm T Carter, James C McCloud, John J Fulford, Robt P Wahab, George L Fulcher.—Senator, J B Respass, Washington (Beaufort); Representative, Tilman Barrow.

SUPERIOR COURT—Fourth Monday after the third Monday in September and February. County seat, Swan Quarter.

MARTIN COUNTY.

Sheriff, R B Salisbury; Clerk Superior Court, Joseph M Sitterson; Treasurer, John Watts; Coroner, Merlk Gray; Register of Deeds, Wm C Eborn; Surveyor, Jas E Moore; Commissioners, Wm W Moore, A C Wentz, H J Modlin, Jas A Hanson, T A Ray.—Senator, F G Martindale, Jamesville; Representative, J J Smith.

SUPERIOR COURT—Second Monday after the third Monday in September and February. County seat, Williamston.

NORTHAMPTON COUNTY.

Sheriff, Henry T Grant; Clerk Superior Court, N R Odom; Treasurer, Jas W Copeland; Coroner, William A Parker; Register of Deeds, Wm T Buxton; Surveyor, H Copeland; Commissioners, Edmund Jacobs, Jas W Newsom, Wm Barrow, Geo T Hollamon, L H Boyce.—Senator, Wm Barrow; Representatives, R C Parker, J T Reynolds.

SUPERIOR COURT—Fourteenth Monday after the second Monday in August and February. County seat, Jackson.

PASQUOTANK COUNTY.

Sheriff, Jno L Wood; Clerk Superior Court, William E Vaughan; Treasurer, W G Pool; Coroner, ——; Register of Deeds, C Guirkin; Surveyor, W H Weatherly; Standard Keeper, A L Jones; Commissioners, Geo D Pool, C W Hollowell, G W Bell, W A Price, W F Sanders.—Representative, T A Sikes.

SUPERIOR COURT—Tenth Monday after the first Monday in March and October. County seat, Elizabeth City.

PERQUIMANS COUNTY.

Sheriff, Henry White; Clerk Superior Court, Edward C Albertson; Treasurer, Josiah Nicholson; Register of Deeds, U W Speight; Surveyor, T E Winslow; Commissioners, Jos R Parker, Timothy Morgan, Elijah Peele, Alfred Newby, Miles Overman.—Representative, Jeptha White.

SUPERIOR COURT—Eighth Monday after the first Monday in March and October. County seat, Hertford.

TYRRELL COUNTY.

Sheriff, Bartlett J. Jones; Clerk Superior Court, Eli Spruill; Treasurer, Daniel E Lee; Coroner, Samuel Norman; Register of Deeds, Thos W Knight; Surveyor, Wm G Nelson; Commissioners, Jos Cahoon, B F Sykes, James Brickhouse, Chas McCleese, Edward Mann.—Senator, F G Martindale, Jamesville (Martin); Representative, T J Jarvis.

SUPERIOR COURT—First Monday in September and February. County seat, Columbia.

WASHINGTON COUNTY.

Sheriff, J M Bateman; Clerk Superior Court, J A Melson; Treasurer, Levi Jackson, jr.; Coroner, Theophilus Ash; Register of Deeds, John Carroll; Surveyor, H F Phelps; Commissioners, R S Goelet, J B Chesson, jun., M Jackson, A M Phelps, G W Jones.—Senator, F G Martindale, Jamesville (Martin); Representative, J J Rea.

SUPERIOR COURT—Third Monday in September and February. County seat, Plymouth.

FIRST SENATORIAL DISTRICT.

The counties of Camden, Chowan, Currituck, Gates, Pasquotank and Perquimans. Senators—J W Etheridge, Roanoke Island; E A White, Belvidere.

GOVERNMENT OF NORTH CAROLINA.

WILLIAM W. HOLDEN, of Wake, Governor. Inaugurated 4th of July, 1868. Elected for four years from 1st January, 1869.

W. R. RICHARDSON, Private Secretary to the Governor.

C. W. HORNER, Clerk Executive Department.

TOD R. CALDWELL, of Burke, Lieutenant Governor; elected for four years from 1st January, 1869. Speaker of Senate EX OFFICIO.

HENRY J. MENNINGER, of Craven, Secretary of State; elected for four years from 1st January, 1869.

DAVID A. JENKINS, of Gaston, Treasurer; elected for four years from 1st January, 1869.

D. W. BAIN, Chief Clerk Treasury Department.

A. D. JENKINS, Teller.

HENDERSON ADAMS, of Davidson, Auditor; elected for four years from 1st January, 1869.

S. S. ASHLEY, of New Hanover, Superintendent of Public Instruction; elected for four years from 1st January, 1869.

C. L. HARRIS, of Rutherford, Superintendent of Public Works; elected for four years from 1st January, 1869.

ARIEL W. FISHER, of Bladen, Adjutant General; appointed by the Governor.

W. C. KERR, of Mecklenburg, State Geologist.

H. D. COLEY, State Librarian; appointed by Supreme Court and Governor.

CHAS. M. FARRIS, of Wake, Keeper of the Capitol; appointed by Governor and Council.

GOVERNOR'S COUNCIL.

Henry J. Menninger, Secretary of State; Henderson Adams, Auditor; David A. Jenkins, Treasurer; S. S. Ashley, Cebern L. Harris, EX-OFFICIO.

STATE BOARD OF EDUCATION.

The Governor, Lieutenant Governor, Secretary of State, Treasurer, Auditor, Superintendent of Public Works, Superintendent of Public Instruction and Attorney General, constitute the State Board of Education.

The Governor is President, and the Superintendent of Public Instruction Secretary of the Board.

The Board of Education elect the Trustees of the University. One Trustee for each County in the State; term of office of Trustee eight years.

SUPREME COURT.

The Supreme Court consists of a Chief Justice and four Associate Justices. There are two terms of the Court held at Raleigh in each year, commencing on the first Monday in January, and the first Monday in June, and continuing as long as the public interests may require.

OFFICERS.—R. M. Pearson, of Yadkin, Chief Justice; Edwin G. Reade, of Person; Wm. B. Rodman, of Beaufort; R. P. Dick, of Guilford; Thos. Settle, of Rockingham, Associate Justices. Salary of each, $2,500. Lewis P. Olds, of Wake, Attorney General. Samuel F. Phillips, of Wake, Reporter; salary, exclusive of fees, $600. W. H. Rugley, of Wake, Clerk; salary $500. D. A. Wicker, of Wake, Marshal.

GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

The General Assembly commences its annual session on the third Monday in November in each year, and is composed of fifty Senators and one hundred and twenty Representatives, biennially chosen, by ballot, on the first Thursday in August.

SUPERIOR COURTS.

There are twelve Judicial Districts and twelve Judges. Every Judge of a Superior Court must reside in his District. Judges may exchange Districts with the consent of the Governor. At least two Courts shall be held in each county annually, to continue for two weeks, unless the business is sooner disposed of.

JUDGES—[Elected by the people. Term of office eight years. Salary $2,500.]—1st District, Charles C. Pool; 2d District, Edmund W. Jones; 3d District, Charles R. Thomas; 4th District, Daniel L. Russell, Jr.; 5th District, Ralph P. Buxton; 6th District, Samuel W. Watts; 7th District, Albion W. Tourgee; 8th District, John M. Cloud; 9th District, George W. Logan; 10th District, Anderson Mitchell; 11th District, James L. Henry; 12th District, Riley H. Cannon.

SOLICITORS—[Elected by the people. Term of office four years.]—1st District, J. W. Albertson; 2d District, John A. Richardson; 5th District, Neill McKay; 6th District, William R. Cox; 7th District, J. R. Bulla; 8th District, A. H. Joyce; 9th District, W. F. Bynum; 10th District, W. P. Caldwell; 11th District, Virgil S Lusk; 12th District, R. M. Henry.

UNITED STATES COURTS.

Judge Circuit and District Courts, George W Brooks, Elizabeth City; Clerk of Circuit Court, N J Riddick, Raleigh; U S Attorney, D H Starbuck, Salem; U S Marshal, S T Carrow, Washington. The Terms of the Circuit Court are as follows:—1st Monday in June, and last Monday in November, at Raleigh. The Terms of the District Court are as follows: Third Monday in April and October, at Edenton; S T Bond, Clerk. Fourth Monday in April and October, at New Bern; Chas Hibbard, Clerk. First Monday after the fourth Monday in April and October, at Wilmington; Wm Larkins, Clerk.

BOOK AND JOB PRINTING.

THE "NORTH CAROLINIAN" PRINTING OFFICE

is prepared to do all kinds of work, such as

BOOKS,
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TERMS VERY LIBERAL.

Address,

P. JOHN,
Elizabeth City, N. C.

Poetry.

Better.

That haunting dream of better,
Forever at our side!
It tints the fair horizon,
It sparkles on the tide.
The cradle of the present
Too narrow is for rest;
The feet of the Immortal
Leap forth to seek the best.

Oh beauty, trailing sadness!
Despair, hope's loftiest birth!
With tears and aspirations
Have ye bedewed the earth.
The opening buds of April
Untimely frost may chill;
The soul of sweet October
Faints out in mystery still.

What buriest thou, gay childhood?
Swift youth, what fled with thee?
Laugh'st at our losses, sorrow,
As in some godlike glee?
Away, away forever.
Our vessels seem to sail;
The Eternal Breath o'ertakes them;
Home speeds them every gale.

The filmy gold and purple
Swathed not the hill we trod;
'Twas hard the common climbing,
The bramble and the clod.
The bitterness we tasted.
Was Truth's most wholesome leaven;
The friends that left us lonely
Are opening doors in heaven.

And now the deeper midnight
Uncovers larger stars;
And grafts of glory burgeon
From earthly blights and scars;
And now the mists are lifting—
The tides are rushing in—
'Tis sunrise on the mountains!
Lo! life is yet to win!

Governor's Message.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
Raleigh, Nov. 16, 1869.

To the Honorable, the General Assembly of North Carolina:

GENTLEMEN:—I congratulate you on your return to the seat of government, to resume your duties. There is much important business which will claim your attention. You will doubtless proceed to the consideration and dispatch of business in a calm and dispassionate spirit, and with an eye to the good of the whole people of the State. It is made my duty by the Constitution to "give the General Assembly, from time to time, information of the affairs of the State," and to recommend such measures as I shall deem expedient. I propose to perform this duty in a plain and candid manner, with the assurance in advance that I am prepared at all times zealously to co-operate with you in all measures which you may deem most advisable and most salutary for the State and for our common country.

The most important subject which can engage your attention is the State debt and finances.

The amount of the State debt on the 1st October, 1869, is as follows: Ante-war bonds, $8,378,200. Post-war bonds, not special tax, $8,836,845; making $17,-215,045. The post-war bonds are such as have been issued since the rebellion under funding acts, on such as were authorized by law before the rebellion. This debt is known as the "old debt."

Bonds issued to Railroad Companies, the payment of the interest on which is provided for by special taxation, are as follows: To the Williamston and Tarborough Railroad, $300,000. To the Western Division of the Western North Carolina Railroad, $6,367,000. To the Eastern Division of said Road, $273,000. To the Wilmington, Charlotte and Rutherford Road, $1,500,000. To the North-Western North Carolina Road, $1,080,-000. To the Western (Coalfield) Road, $1,320,000. To the Atlantic, Tennessee and Ohio Railroad, $1,760,000; making $12,600,000. Total bonded debt, $29,-815,045. To this may be added of bonds not issued $4,280,000, making a total of the bonded debt and of bonds to be issued, of $34,095,045.

The interest on the special tax bonds is being paid. I regret to state that the Treasurer has been unable to meet the interest on the old bonds. It will be necessary to fund the interest due on these bonds, and it is for the General Assembly to decide for what time the interest shall be funded. The fact that the State made an effort to pay this interest and failed, certainly proves a disposition to pay; and the funding, by compounding and increasing the debt, thus adding to the burdens of the people and throwing new bonds on the market to compete with others already sold, will greatly stimulate the disposition which exists to meet this interest.

We are able to pay the interest on the whole of this debt, and those who will come after us will be abundantly able to discharge the principal. The State of Pennsylvania, twenty-five years ago, was as much embarrassed with her debt as we are with ours, and her good name was in danger of being clouded by repudiation. But she met her responsibilities boldly and in good faith; her best men united to sustain her credit; her people submitted cheerfully to the taxation necessary for this purpose; and the result was her faith was maintained, her great resources were developed, her population increased, her wealth doubled and quadrupled, and now she would not be embarrassed with a debt of one hundred millions. North Carolina has as many natural resources as Pennsylvania. Our debt has been incurred to improve our condition—that, is, in the first place, to commence and continue certain lines of railway, and secondly, to finish these lines, as provided for in the Constitution. The amount thus expended has already been of incalculable benefit to the State. What, if the Wilmington and Weldon Railway had not been constructed! What, if no Railroad had gone to the sea from Goldsborough? What, if the Raleigh and Gaston Road had not opened the rich cotton and tobacco region from Wake, Franklin and Granville to Weldon, and thence to Petersburg and Norfolk?—What, if the North Carolina Railroad had not stretched itself out as a great life-supplying artery from Goldsborough to Charlotte? Must we pause in our career? Is not the enterprising city of Wilmington to be placed in connection with Asheville, and thence with the Mississippi valley? Must our great Western Railroad halt at Swananoa Gap, or at Asheville? No, gentlemen, *all* our great works must be completed. We must go on. We cannot recede. We must pay the interest on our bonds, and thus keeping faith and at the same time putting our bonds at such a figure as they should command, the various Railroad Companies can dispose of those they have in hand, realize the money for them, and press their works to completion.

The present State debt should not, and, I believe, will not be increased. This is the dictate alike of justice and sound policy—justice to our creditors, and sound policy, because to increase the debt would be to oppress the people. But the debt has been honestly contracted; our bonds have been put on the market; they have been sold, and we have received the money for them, and we are bound in every way in which a State can be bound to *pay the debt.* The debt is obligatory under both the old and new Constitution, and it has been sanctioned, and its payment will be sustained as a sacred duty, by the Supreme Court of the State. Under the Constitution, and under the decision of the Court, which is the highest known to our Constitution and laws, the whole property of the State is held to meet this debt, both new and old. Let us, then, meet it like men and North Carolinians. Let us hear no whisper even of repudiation. Let every citizen of the State resolve that nothing shall be done and nothing omitted which will cast a doubt on our purpose to pay this debt.—Compared with many other States we are poor in developed resources and poor in means; but let this comparative poverty be honorable,—let us not add to it the crime of dishonesty, and, by destroying our good name with our credit, cut ourselves off from all hope of improving our condition. There is great hope for us in the future; but this hope is based on our integrity as a people, and on our purpose to meet all our obligations, no matter how heavy the burden may seem for the present. Repudiation would not stop with the State debt. It would extend itself to the national debt, to corporation debts, to individual debts and to private contracts. There would be no confidence between man and man. The credit system would be destroyed. The result of all this would be, not only a practical loss to the people of the State of more than the amount of their present debt, but a stigma of reproach and disgrace which would cling for ages to the character of the State.

I invite your special attention to the Report of the State Treasurer, herewith transmitted. I take pleasure in bearing testimony to the able and faithful manner in which this officer has discharged his duties; and I trust your honorable body will give due weight to his suggestions and recommendations.

I respectfully recommend, first, the most rigid economy in the public expenditures; secondly, that the Public Treasurer be relied upon by your honorable body to manage the financial concerns of the State in such a manner as he may deem best, under your direction.

Your attention is invited to the Report of the Superintendent of Public Instruction, with accompanying documents, herewith transmitted. That officer, and his assistant, the Rev. J. W. Hood, have been active, zealous, patient and faithful in their responsible duties, and deserve therefor the thanks of the people of the State.

The system of public schools contemplated by the Constitution, and provided for by law, is nearly ready to go into operation. In most of the counties the requisite school officers have been elected and qualified. Teachers will be engaged and schools opened whenever Township and county authorities are notified of the apportionment of the school money, which has just been made for the ensuing year by the Superintendent of Public Instruction to the amount of $165,290,50. A few schools have already commenced. The General Assembly, at its last session, appropriated one hundred thousand dollars for school purposes, which sum is to be added to the capitation tax and apportioned among the counties of the State. The census of 1868, which was taken by the County Commissioners by direction of the Board of Education, shows that the school money must be distributed among 330,581 children. The amount of the capitation tax cannot be determined until the final returns of the Sheriffs on the 1st of next month.

I can not too earnestly urge on the General Assembly the importance of sustaining the free public schools. Every hope for free government depends on the education of the masses. Taxes for such a purpose should be cheerfully paid. This is a subject upon which all can agree. We can all unite in earnest efforts to educate the rising generation, and thus make the State powerful and respected through the intelligence and general knowledge which will characterize its citizens.

The Swamp Lands vested in the Board of Education still remain unsold and unproductive. It is recommended that the board of education be authorized to dispose of these lands. If the board should be authorized to offer them for sale in parcels, or in a body, inquiry concerning them will be stimulated, and advantageous sales may be effected.

The University of the State claims the special attention, and is entitled to the fostering care of the General Assembly. There is now at Chapel Hill a Faculty consisting of a President and four professors, who are able and experienced teachers. The establishment of schools or colleges, implied in the University system, will require the appointment of several additional professors. A complete University should at once be organized. The Constitution contemplates a University, which is an assemblage of Colleges, and not simply a college; and in such a University everything should be taught which will fit the students for the varied callings and employments of life.

The trustees of the University will organize the colored department as rapidly as their means will permit. This department is not only a matter of justice, but of necessity. Our colored fellow-citizens are entitled in proportion to their number to equal consideration in this respect with the whites, and I am sure the General Assembly will make as thorough provision for the former as for the latter.

The proceeds of the land scrip donated by the general government to the State, and given by the State to the University to establish an agricultural college, have been received by the trustees and invested in State bonds. The amount invested is $454,000, which will yield annually $15,240. This income must be appropriated to a department of agriculture and the machanic arts, and will not, therefore, afford any support to the University proper. The investment in State bonds has doubled the fund, which is so much clear gain to the State and to the cause of learning.

The board of education, by authority of law, has disposed of its stock in the Wilmington and Weldon road and the Wilmington and Manchester road. The amount received for the stock was $158,000. This amount has also been invested in State bonds, and is now $454,000 yielding an annual income of $27,240. The amount originally invested in these roads, of the deposit money from the general government in 1836, was $600,000, for and in behalf of the literary fund of the State. Under the present Constitution these stocks were vested in the board of education, and the amount thus realized for them does not fall very far short of the original investment, while the income is larger and more certain than it was at any period from the corporation referred to.

I cannot close this part of my message without earnestly appealing to the General Assembly to aid the trustees in sustaining the university. This time-honored institution should not, in any event, be neglected. Our young men should be educated at home. To provide for this in a manner every way suitable and proper should be a leading object with the General Assembly, as it is with the trustees of the institution.

I do not deem it necessary to repeat the views expressed in my last annual message on the subject of internal improvements. The whole people of the State are committed in principle, in interest and in feeling to the various works, whether completed or in course of construction. All the completed works are paying expenses, and one of them, at least, in which the State is largely interested, gives promise of a handsome dividend.

The North Carolina Railroad, extending from Goldsborough to Charlotte, is the most important work in the State. With the Atlantic road, from Morehead City to Goldsborough, and the Western Extension, from Salisbury to Paint Rock, it will constitute a trunk line from one of the finest harbors on our coast to lines of railway connected with the Mississippi valley and the Pacific coast. With the Raleigh and Gaston Road, from Raleigh to Weldon, it will afford the same path for travel and freight from the Pacific coast and the Mississippi valley to Norfolk, and the markets of the world. United with the Wilmington, Charlotte and Rutherfotd Road at Charlotte, and the latter with the Western Extension at Asheville, a channel of communication will be opened from Wilmington to Asheville and Paint Rock, and thence with the Great West and the Pacific coast, which will benefit immeasurably the region through which these lines will run, and add constantly and permanently to the prosperity and wealth of Wilmington. The Fayetteville or Coalfields Road is on the way to Greensborough, or Salisbury, or some intermediate point on the North Carolina Road; while the Northwestern Road, from Greensborough to Salem and Mount Airy, will in due time pour the rich products of Yadkin into the North Carolina Road. This latter road is, indeed, the *"North Carolina* Road." Its management by its President, Mr. Smith, and the Board of Directors, has been able and efficient. Its debt has been reduced, its condition in every respect has been improved, and it is believed it will be able at the next annual meeting of the stockholders to declare a handsome dividend. I doubt the policy of leasing or selling this road. At a meeting of the stockholders of this road, held in Raleigh on the 11th instant, to consider propositions to lease it for a term of years, I felt it to be my duty to announce through the State proxy that I was opposed to leasing it to any parties whatsoever. I pursued this course in the absence of instructions from the General Assembly. While your honorable body would have no power to direct a lease against the wish of the private stockholders, whose rights are secured by the charter, yet any opinion you might be pleased to express in the name of the people on the subject, whether for or against a lease, would have great weight with the Executive and the private stockholders.

Attention is invited to the report of the Adjutant General, herewith submitted. This officer has performed his duty faithfully. I trust his suggestions will meet the approval of the General Assembly.

Under the present militia law the Executive is comparatively powerless to enforce the laws. These laws should be amended, so as to give the Executive the authority to embody promptly such a militia force as will enable him to repress violence in certain localities and maintain the peace.

Numerous complaints have been made to me of violence and mob law in certain Counties, by parties who ride at night armed and disguised, and assume the right to regulate neighborhoods by injuring, insulting and punishing inoffensive white and colored persons. There is no safety for any citizen outside the law. The civil law must be maintained. Men who put on disguises and ride at night and break open houses, and molest, terrify or injure peaceable citizens, should be seized and punished. They are neither good citizens nor honest men. They are ready at any moment to act the part of outlaws and murderers; indeed, by thus disguising themselves and using deadly weapons to execute their purposes, or to sate their feelings of resentment and vengeance on any portion of the people, they proclaim themselves outlaws and enemies to society, and should be dealt with accordingly. Secret political organizations have existed and will exist always. Whatever we may think of such organizations, or however we may regret the necessity for them, it is not to be expected that we can get rid of them. They are comparatively harmless as long as they are pacific, and do not infringe the rights of others. But when they resolve themselves into military organizations, and take arms, under whatsoever pretext, to regulate neighborhoods and to dispense and execute such laws as may be conceived only by themselves, they become dangerous to society, and all good citizens should unite to put them down. In a matter so grave as this, involving as it does life and property, there should be no party feeling. I cannot believe that any party in this State countenances or would uphold these midnight marauders, who go masked like cowards, the better to conceal themselves in their nefarious work and to escape the detection and punishment they deserve. Least of all can I believe that any brave Confederate soldier, who retired from the army and submitted in good faith to the authority of the nation, would unite himself with such men, and thus bring disgrace on himself, his family and friends.

I trust the General Assembly will at once so amend the militia law as to authorize the Governor to call out for active service as many substantial white citizens as may be necessary in an emergency to enforce the law and to put down these midnight marauders. It would not be advisible to employ colored militia only in certain localities for this purpose. The outrages referred to are confined almost exclusively to Counties in which the white and colored populations are about equal in number, or in which the whites have a small majority. To call out the colored militia alone in these Counties would be unjust to the colored race, and would give a pretext for increased exasperation among certain whites against the colored people; but as the law now is, any one who may be ordered to perform service in the Detailed Militia may pay two dollars for exemption therefrom and evade service, thus imposing the burden on volunteers, or on such as cannot pay that amount.

It is to be regretted that the army of the United States has been so reduced by the action of Congress that a larger number of Federal troops cannot be spared at all times for this State. The presence of a regiment of infantry and four companies of cavalry, stationed at different points, would have a most salutary effect in repressing these outrages and maintaining the peace. It is not doubted, however, that in an emergency any number of Federal troops that might be required would be promptly furnished.

No "war of races," as it is called, will be permitted in this country. No organized resistance to established authority would for a moment be tolerated. The national government, strong to protect and jealous of the rights and liberties of those who are supremely attatched to it, is over all, and would not be slow in an emergency to vindicate its power and to visit with condign punishment the insubordinate, the treacherous, and the guilty.

Attention is especially invited to that portion of the report of the Secretary of State, herewith transmitted, in relation to immigration and agriculture.

Every proper and judicious effort should be made by the State to promote immigration. No region of the earth can offer a better climate, or more varied or valuable natural resources than can be found in North Carolina.

Our agriculture, though it has improved in some respects since the close of the rebellion, is still in a languishing condition. This is a subject of primary importance. I am gratified to state that the late State Fair exhibited decided indications of improvement and advancement in agriculture and the mechanic arts. I trust the General Assembly will liberally foster the State Agricultural Society, and the District and County Societies, as affording the best means to stimulate productions of all kinds. With energy, industry, and well-directed labor and economy, we have much to hope for in the future; and if we are true to ourselves, and improve as we should the natural advantages which Providence has bestowed upon us, the day is not distant when the State will be richer, more

NORTH CAROLINIAN.

EQUAL RIGHTS FOR ALL MEN.

PALEMON JOHN, : : : : : : Editor.

Elizabeth City, N. C., Nov. 25, 1869.

For terms and advertising rates, see first page.
We cannot notice anonymous communications. In all cases we require the writer's name and address, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

"BOOK FARMING."

There are a great many people who sneer at what they call "book farming." Too many do this under a misapprehension of what book farming means. As we understand it the term is applied to those who merely practice what they have read in a book, or other publications. It differs from information received *verbally* only in being *printed*. And we take it that the farmer who rejects what is printed *because* it *is* printed, is too stupid to learn anything.

Of course, nobody supposes that a man who knows nothing about the cultivation of the soil, can buy a farm and work it successfully from books and papers only as a guide; but the *practical* farmer may glean as valuable information from a book as from the lips of a neighbor. Indeed as a general thing, he can obtain better information thus, as the details are there before him, and he can better impress them on his mind than when informed in regard to them verbally.

We hold that there is no farmer living so wise as to be beyond learning something about farming; and in the agricultural books and papers of the day, he may read the opinions of men, to an extent in a single winter evening, that he could not obtain, probably, if such papers and books did not exist, at an expense of less than hundreds of dollars in cash, and months of time.

It is a lamentable fact that the great mass of the farmers in Eastern North Carolina have been careless and indifferent in respect to the progress and improvements in their calling. Their farms, their stock, their crops, their buildings, and *their purses*, show the result. Failing to keep themselves posted—neglecting to read—nine-tenths of them know comparatively little about the wonderful progress in farm implements, the improvements in horticulture and the advancement in general agriculture. Let our farmers read more and at once put their increasing knowledge into practice.

THE NEXT CENSUS.

The census of 1870 will bring up some important questions concerning the apportionment of Congressional representation among the several States. The whole number of Representatives is now fixed by law at 241; and the ratio in 1861, when this number was established as the limit, was one representative in 127,000 inhabitants. Since the war the basis of representation has changed; the blacks, only three-fifths of whom were formerly counted, must now be counted the same as whites.

The population of the country has largely increased. The new census will probably show that it reaches 40,000,000. This will make the ratio one representative to about 161,000 inhabitants. As an apportionment on this ratio cuts down the representation in a number of the older States, an effort will be made, no doubt, to increase the number of Members of Congress.

PASSING AWAY.

The old fossil condition of things is passing away. A new era is dawning, blessing the people and the State with a higher intelligence and a better civilization. The destruction of the Chinese wall of slavery, which so long separated the Southern States from the rest of mankind, has brought them in contact with these cosmopolitan influences which make a people appreciate their wants and duties as members of the family of nations. One of the gratifying fruits of this contact is the greatly increased interest in the subject of popular Education. The change in this respect is encouraging. The Common School—open to all—will accomplish incalculable good. The props of ignorance, one by one, are falling. Let the friends of progress rejoice.

FRUITS OF THE NEW ADMINISTRATION.

Since the 4th of March last the public debt has been diminished to the extent of *Fifty-five Millions of dollars*. If its payment should be kept up at the same rate, it will be paid off in less than twenty years.

KEEP THE FACTS BEFORE THE PEOPLE.

Over four hundred thousand dollars have been saved to the Government in the administration of the Navy Department since the election of General GRANT. Will Democratic journalists notice this fact?

A WAIL.

The editor of the Petersburg (Va.) *Index* is unhappy. He is lamenting over the past glories of the Old Dominion, and in a late issue of his paper breaks forth in the following wail:

"Would to Heaven we could resuscitate the past, and stamp it with immortality. Alas, alas, it is gone. It is vain to disguise the shock which has fallen upon the spirit of Virginia hospitality. Slavery is dead. Property is wasted or nearly worthless. The old men are fallen. Families are scattered. Homesteads are burned or shattered. Debt and want lurk about the abodes of former splendor. Money is scarce."

That the ordeal through which Virginia has been compelled to pass was a severe one, cannot be denied. She has only reapt what her proud aristocracy had sown. But the Virginia of the *future* will far outstrip the Virginia of the past in prosperity and glory. It will be a Virginia without a slave, without marts to deal out human flesh—a Virginia of *freemen*.

ALL IN LINE.—We have yet to record a single break in the line of States that voted for GRANT.

THE LEGISLATURE.

The State Legislature organized on the 16th. Lieutenant Gov. CALDWELL opened the Senate in a few eloquent and appropriate remarks. We give a synopsis of the proceedings elsewhere. The readers of the NORTH CAROLINIAN will be kept posted in all of importance transpiring at the State Capital.

THE PREDICTION NOT FULFILLED.

Not a single prophecy or prediction made by the opponents of the policy of the Republican party has been verified. Among others declared and emphasized on was that a "war of races" would certainly follow the emancipation of the negro and the investing him with the rights and immunities of citizenship. In the North this was the Democratic war cry. Their papers and orators made it their pathetic moan—their terrible foreboding. The country would be destroyed, the people would be mongrelized, and our nationality would be emasculated. The negro has been emancipated—is a citizen—a voter—holds office—sits in the jury box, and not one of these terrible calamities follows. So far from it we find some of the ultra Southern journals now admitting that the prediction was purely imaginary. As an instance, we quote the following from the Macon (Ga.) *Telegraph*. It says:

"Nearly five years have passed, and we see that the theory of race conflict is not a sound one. We see that the colored race can exercise all the civil and political rights belonging to the whites, and yet no conflict of violence necessarily take place. Doubtless it is a great evil that political power should be shared between peoples so divided by the hand of God, and there is danger in it; but this danger can be obviated by prudence and forbearance. On the whole, every man looking back through these five years feels assured that the relations between these races instead of getting worse are vastly improving—that the feeling of security has increased until it has become well nigh absolute—and that emphatically the whites of the South are masters of the situation, and have the whole future, under God, in their hands. We have but to go on as we are moving, and our social, industrial and political future will all be, in time, secure beyond contingency. We have conquered our prejudices and passions—we have learned to rule our own spirits—we shall certainly maintain the peace, order and security of Georgia.

THE GOVERNOR'S MESSAGE.—The principal part of our first page this week is taken up with the Message of Governor HOLDEN. It is an able State paper. Read it carefully.

New Books, Periodicals, etc.

REPORT of the Joint Delegation appointed by the committee on the Indian Concern, of the Yearly Meetings of Baltimore, Philadelphia and New York to visit the Indians under the Care of Friends in the Northern Superintendency.

A copy of this interesting Report has been laid on our table. The delegation consisted of Benjamin Hollowell, of Baltimore Yearly Meeting, Franklin Harris, of New York Yearly Meeting, John H. Dudley and Joseph Powell, of Philadelphia Yearly Meeting. During the past summer they visited the different tribes under the care of Friends in the Northern Superintendency, State of Nebraska. The report of this visit is full of interest. They have submitted to the Indian Bureau some suggestions as to what they consider the best means of improving the Indians. They recommend,

1. That the national Government comply and liberally with all its treaty stipulations.
2. That they be allowed to remain on their present reservation.
3. The sale of lands of the reservations only to exemplary, moral, and industrious citizens.
4. More light, air, and cleanliness in the Indian lodges, and a hospital on each reservation, with a female graduate of medicine as matron.
5. Industrial schools for the education of the children.
6. Teaching the English language prominently, in order to qualify them for citizenship.
7. That the Indians be supplied liberally with teams and tools to break up all their prairie lands, haul timber and lumber to build houses, work their land and perform a ll the work which it is necessary to do on their farms, and have competent, judicious persons, for a time, to encourage them therein, and give them the necessary instruction.

ROBERT GRAHAM. A Sequel to "Linda; or, The Young Pilot of the Belle Creole." By Mrs. Caroline Lee Hentz.

The thousands who have read "Linda" will make haste to procure a copy of "Robert Graham," which is a sequel to that celebrated work, and is also the second volume issued of Peterson's new and beautiful edition of the complete works of Mrs. Caroline Lee Hentz. Robert Graham is a charming novel, being natural, graphic, and very entertaining. In point, style, and all the other characteristics of popular romance, it will be found equal, if not superior to the best novels of the present day. We cannot admire too much, nor thank Mrs. Hentz too sincerely for the high and ennobling morality and Christian grace, which not only pervade her entire writings, but which shine forth with undimmed beauty in this novel of Robert Graham. It sustains the character which is very difficult to well delineate in a work of fiction —*a religious missionary*. All who read the work will bear testimony to the entire success of Mrs. Hentz's writings. It is published in a large duodecimo volume, bound in green morocco cloth, price $1,-75; or, in paper cover for $1,50.

The Day is the title of a live little daily paper just started at Philadelphia by ALEXANDER CUMMINGS. The subscription price is Four dollars a year. It is ably conducted and contains all the news. We welcome it on our table.

Many of the colored men of Richmond are said to be gradually accumulating little fortunes. One, a livery stable keeper, is said to be worth $30,000; another, a plasterer by trade, owns twenty-two houses and twelve vacant lots, and is worth $25,000; another owns property worth $5,000; and there are a dozen others worth from $2,000 to $3,000, and quite a number with $1,000 fortunes.

Correspondence.

Mechanics' Loan and Building Association.

At a meeting of the citizens of Elizabeth City, at the Court-house on Friday evening, Nov. 19th, 1869, Hon. C. L. Cobb was called to the Chair, and W. H Clark appointed Secretary.

The Chairman explained the object of the meeting—the taking of the initiatory steps toward establishing a Loan and Building Association—and spoke of the good such corporations are doing throughout the country.

J. M. Whedbee, Esq., addressed the meeting in support of the project.

On motion, the Chairman appointed a committee to report to an adjourned meeting the draft of an act of incorporation, together with Constitution and By-Laws. [Committee: M. V. B. Gilbert, S. E. Hines and A. B. Persse; and on motion, the Chairman and Secretary were added.]

On motion of S. E. Hines, Esq., the Secretary was directed to send the proceedings to the NORTH CAROLINIAN, with the request that they be published.

On motion, the meeting adjourned to meet at half-past 7 o'clock, on Friday night, 26th inst.

C. L. COBB, *Ch'n.*

W. H. CLARK, *Sec'y.*

The Chairman of the above Committee respectfully requests a meeting at the law office of Messrs. GRANDY & HINES, this (Thursday) evening, at 7 o'clock.

To the Editor of the North Carolinian:

As a matter of public information I have written this paper to show the progress of the Free Schools in the county. Up to this date I have granted certificates to twenty persons to teach, only two of whom are colored. A majority of these persons have passed a very creditable examination, and will, I have no doubt, give satisfaction to the public as teachers. Twelve schools are already in operation, the first of which opened on the 12th day of October. I am pleased to see the interest that is now being taken in the Public Schools throughout the county. The School Committees have all been qualified and have elected their officers. Each township has rendered its report and map showing the condition of houses &c., also their location, and marking out sites for houses to be built. In this county politics and political questions, I think, have been discarded from this great and important work, and people of all classes, with few exceptions, seem disposed to work together for the advancement of the cause of *general education*. The committees in several of the townships deserve great praise for their active exertions, nor have the township Trustees been inactive; they are up and doing. Each Board of Trustees has recommended the laying of a tax, which, after careful consideration, they have found to be necessary for the carrying on of the schools for four months, and the suggestions of the Trustees have, for some time, been under consideration by the County Commissioners. The Commissioners are gentlemen of intelligence, and are disposed to do all that can be done, agreeably to the law, in the cause. But the Commissioners have been led into an error by the information received from Raleigh that there would be at $1 or $1.25 to be furnished by the State, for each child accounted for by the last census of children between the ages of six and twenty years old in the county. The list of these children taken in 1868 contained the names of about 2,750 children in the entire county, and upon the above information the Commissioners estimated the amount that would be received from the State at about $3,000, but instead of this they are informed officially that they will receive but $1,350.

That all the children may have an opportunity of attending the schools, it will be necessary to have about 40 schools opened in the county. These, at the smallest calculation that can be made, will require, to operate them four months and put them in moderately comfortable order, about $6,000, which will leave to be raised by county taxation say $5,000. This can be raised by a 2-5 per cent tax and $1 on polls. A great majority of the people will submit to this tax without murmuring, considering that it will be exclusively for schools, and it seems that no man ought to complain at paying a school tax at the rate of $4 on a thousand dollars valuation of property, when it is borne in mind that he will be required to pay nothing further for sending his children to school, except a small amount for books. The school tax will be collected by the Sheriff in December and January.

For the convenience of those who will have to purchase books, the County Commissioners have ordered the books necessary, which will be here in a few days, and will be furnished to those who need them *at their cost*, for first introduction, which is a little more than one half the retail price. It would be decidedly better for those who need books to get the teacher to make lists for each child, collect the money from the person desiring to purchase, and get those needed for the whole school at the same time.

I must say that the Proprietors of the Land and Lumber Company's store have exhibited a very generous and praiseworthy spirit by furnishing the schoolhouses with stoves, window-glass, nails, &c., at moderate prices, and waiting for their pay until the school tax is collected. It must be remembered that the school system will be a success, and will be productive of the most beneficial results to our people, especially to the poorer classes, if it is encouraged in the proper spirit of determination and earnestness, but if one waits for *another* to act in the matter, or if we are disposed to be lukewarm or careless and indifferent, we can certainly have no right to expect good results. Who then will come out generously and help about this thing? Who is willing even to make some sacrifice for the purpose of promoting a cause so calculated to elevate and improve the condition of the coming generation—to enlighten and instruct the masses? One gentleman has already informed me that he will give an acre of ground in a selected place for the site of a school house—an acre worth at least $150. Who will give another acre, either in town or the country? Who will give the timber—who will saw the timber—who will haul it to the place where it is to be used—who will furnish nails and other materials—who will give a few days of their labor in the building?

Are there not gentlemen in Pasquotank County who will give a set of maps, a set of books, of black boards, of globes or the like? if so I would be pleased to have their names. I propose opening a book at my office to take the names of persons who will thus give—it matters not what, but *something* for the Public Schools. Would it not be a good thing for some one to offer a set of maps, or books, or globes, as a prize for the *first new school-house* built after some one of the plans suggested by the Board of Education, upon its completion and readiness for use?—but who will come forward and let me enter his name upon my book as the donor of any of the above much needed things?

The *Common Schools* must not be forgotten. The University has its influential friends, who are devising every plan to make it a success; the University question will, no doubt, be, at an early day, brought prominently before our Legislature. Every argument will be urged to carry out plans for its benefit, but it is to be hoped that Legislators will not forget the *Country Schools*, for it is in them that most of our youth must be instructed, and but a few, comparatively, can attend the University. It is to be hoped that the State may render greater assistance to our schools—our country schools; and let the men of influence who are disposed to favor the promotion of the interest of the University do and propose what they may, they may rely upon it that the surest way to build up the University is, *first* to build up the country schools. Why would it not be well to use the earnings of the State Railroads, for a few years, for the building up, all over the State, of the Public school-houses, at least until there are enough school-houses built? If the counties have the building of these houses, the work in many places will be poorly done. The school-house should be a neat as well as a comfortable building; it should have, in the country, an acre of ground attached to it; it should be built with a careful regard to the convenient arrangement of desks, seats, blackboards, &c.; as well as that it should have a respectable extension, and the grounds, fences, &c., should be well arranged. If we encourage by every means the country schools there will be in a few years, by proper management in other respects, hundreds of students at the University.

F. VAUGHAN.

Truths Relative to Farming.

To the Editor of the North Carolinian:

Notwithstanding the fact, the people of this section of country have been repeatedly urged in the columns of the NORTH CAROLINIAN to consider the impolicy of adhering to the system of farming which has so long prevailed here, the matter seems to have ended in considering.

I have frequently noticed that our farmers almost without a single exception seem to be fully aware of the necessity of cultivating less land—for more extensive drainage, for the application of manure, for deeper ploughing and for a variety of crops, so that when some fail, others will yield well. It seems that their judgments have long been convinced of the need of this change, and that they are only waiting for some one more progressive than the rest to break the ice. And thus have they been standing still, one waiting for the other, at the same time predicting their pecuniary downfall unless some change is made. And yet *no one* will be the first to make it.

Now, Mr. Editor, in my humble opinion the time has arrived when preaching has ceased to become a notion, and when practicing should be tried. "Faith without works is dead," and so are good ideas, and resolutions, unless they are carried into effect.

It must at least be apparent to every one that our farmers could do no more, than they have been doing since the war, and when the probabilities are so great in favor of beneficial results from the proposed change it is evidently the part of *wise* men to make this change and to make it *immediately*. Some indeed argue the want of capital as a reason of their apathy, and it must be admitted that the possession of it would greatly facilitate this matter, as in fact it does most others. But when will they obtain it? are they not growing poorer and poorer continually? The experience of the last four years should teach them that the present *modus operandi* will never bring more gold into their coffers. Then let them begin the new method with what money and opportunities they can command. Let each where he now cultivates twenty or thirty, cultivate five acres of land, let him bestow upon it, the same amount of money, in the way of manure, labor, and drainage, that he now bestows on the twenty acres, and actual experience warrants the assertion that it will produce twice as much. Above all, let as much land, as is cultivated, be well drained, and broken up with sub-soil ploughs, or manuring and labor, will be spent in vain. It is a lamentable fact that Eastern Carolina, though possessing advantages of the *most superior kind*, has hitherto been permitted to lose the benefit of these advantages. And so far from becoming *richer* than other sections of country, in proportion to the superiority of its natural gifts, it has lagged far behind, in respect of wealth and prosperity. This is a plain and undisputed fact of which it is almost useless to remind the farmers in this section.

We see then that the difference between our progress and the progress of others can not be attributed to a lack of equal advantages, but to the manner in which these advantages are used. Now in conclusion let our farmers occupy no more time in considering this matter. But let them begin *now*, or it is to be feared that they will grow too poor ever to begin.

Truly yours,

G. D. P., Jr.

From the State Capital.

There being no quorum on the 15th, there was no organization of the Legislature before Tuesday, the 16th. The Governor's Message was received and read. Several Republican Senators offered resolutions in favor of a general removal of all political disabilities imposed by the XIVth Amendment, a modification of the test oath, &c. Resolutions were also offered against any further increase in the public debt; requesting the Public Treasurer to report the number of bonds issued to each railroad company pursuant to acts of the last General Assembly, and in favor of reducing the *per diem* of members to $5 per day, and the presiding officer's to $8.

On the 17th but little more was done than delivering eulogies on the late Senator Osborne. Bills were introduced to authorize the Governor to call out the militia to suppress outrages committed by parties in disguises; to amend certain chapters of the Code of Civil Procedure, and to compel the return of certain bonds to the Treasury.

Neither House was in session on the 18th. On the 19th in the Senate several joint bills were introduced. A bill to repeal the act authorizing the Secretary of State to furnish the county officers with blank books and stationery was introduced by Mr. Respass. Considerable discussion on the resolutions proposing to raise a committee to investigate and report in relation to State bonds issued to tue W. N. C. R. R. Co., took place. A resolution was offered that the present Assembly adjourn on the 2d Thursday in August, 1870. In the House various resolutions were offered and referred.

On the 20th in the Senate the House bill calling a Convention of the people of North Carolina to settle constitutional, political and social questions was taken up and after discussion referred to a special committee of five. Numerous private bills were offered. In the House several bills were reported and laid over. One from the Judiciary Committee in relation to the apprenticing of minors, after substituting 17 for 18 years in case of females was adopted. The bill to compensate School Committees elicited considerable discussion and was referred. Resolutions of respect to Ex-Governor Worth were adopted.

The U. S. navy is not so diminutive or weak as some Spanish papers would have the world suppose. There are now in our navy four iron clads in commission and twenty nine more that can be ready for sea in two weeks. The number of sailing vessels of all kinds attached to the navy is fifty.

From Washington.

Colonel Whiteley, the chief of the secret service of the Treasury Department, has seized a match factory at Hudson City, N. J., on the charge of using counterfeit revenue stamps. Colonel Whiteley has seized $80,000 of the $100,000 of counterfeit revenue stamps known to have been circulated.

Internal Revenue Supervisor Tutton has been arrested at Philadelphia, on the oath of a liquor dealer, who charges him with a malicious seizure of his establishment. Mr. Tutton has been admitted to bail for a future trial of the suit.

Commercial relations with Canada, it is said, now form the subject of deliberation in the Cabinet. The Canadian authorities have notified our Government that unless the trade between the two countries is so arranged as to be somewhat reciprocal, they will abolish the fishery license system to American fishermen and establish duties on many articles of commerce now imported from the United States free.

The report of Commissioner Dolane, which has been finished, is the shortest which has yet been sent to Congress from the Internal Revenue Bureau. It covers fifty pages of foolscap, including figures and tabular statements. It is known that he will not recommend any change in the whisky tax.

The President has said within a few days to a leading Senator that he should recommend the resumption of specie payments at as early a day as possible, consistent with a policy that would not unsettle values. He thinks that the approach to resumption has recently been so rapid that the time is not far distant when we can resume.

Foreign News.

Ledru Rollin refuses to go to Paris, and although he has not withdrawn from the canvass for the Corps Legislatif, Louis Blanc has been nominated in his place and has accepted the nomination.

All Europe is convlsed by the opening of the Suez Canal and the Ecumenical Council. The papers discuss nothing else.

The submarine cable between Sweden and Finland is completed, securing communication between the whole Russian empire. Commercial relations between Sweden and Russia are rapidly increasing. The first shipment of nails ever made from the former to the latter country has been recently despatched from Gottenberg to Riga.

A disastrous inundation occurred in the vicinity of Merida, Yucatan, causing heavy damages to property and the loss of several lives. The town of Ingu'lchar was completely destroyed. The roads in the country are impassable, heavy rocks having been carried by the current and lodged in the highways. The flood at last accounts was subsiding.

Paris is tranquil, and to continue it so troops are quietly being massed there. The Emperor will, after the meeting of the Corps Legislatif, form a popular Cabinet.

There is a manifest demand in England for a thorough, searching and honest attempt to settle the difficulties between that country and Ireland.

Thirty thousand French voters have signed a petition to the Senate that it will adopt measures for a vigorous enforcement of the laws against duelling, which are constantly violated.

An eminent medical authority in Europe, in reviewing the medical incidents of the late American war, laid stress on the fact that the hospitals, which were all under military control, were the most successful ever known.

Considerable excitement exists in Ireland on the question of amnesty to the imprisoned Fenians. In Dublin the rooms of the Amnesty Association were broken into and much damage done.

A correspondent of the London *Daily News* thinks the opening of the Suez canal ought to have been delayed a few months, as he fears the passage of a large ship will not be free from risk.

At Whitton, near Hunslow, England, an old man of seventy-five years of age was deliberately murdered by another old man, aged eighty-one, who immediately afterward committed suicide.

The Spanish attempt to capture the Cuban camp in the Cienaga de Zeapote proved a failure. The Cubans had previously left and joined the forces near Cienfuegos.

The Moria and Soledad plantations at Cartagena, near Cienfuegos, were fired by the insurgents.

A Cuban letter to the New York *Times* says of the Americans and foreigners landed by the Peret: "About forty still remain; the rest have been killed or disabled. Of the Grapeshot expedition only two remain."

The *Tribune* says, editorally: "A victory by the insurgents at Remedios, a serious disturbance at Cardenas, and continued and conspicuous defections among the Spanish troops, are reported from Cuba. A manifesto for annextion by the Congress at Guimaro is for the first time given to the American public."

The Havana correspondent of the New York *Times* gives an account of battles at Comarca, Fray Jum, Ramon, Paleo Pirado, and Sierra, between the Spanish under Valmaseda and the Cubans ueder Jordan. The Spanish claim a victory at Paleo Pirado, and Ramon, Comarca and Fray Sum were drawn battles. At Sierra the Spaniards were defeated by Jordan. Spanish accounts report three hundred insurgents killed in these engagements. The Cuban Generals May and Tamayo were captured and immediately executed.

The Cubans are in force on the Contramarsto river, and are encamped near the Cante lines, extending to Yaguas and Fillipinas—a very strong position.

The insurgents killed in the engagements in the Cinco Villas district in October are reported to have been one hundred and sixty, and to accomplish this result eight thousand Spaniards were needed. The district is still in the possession of the Cubans.

Summary of News.

Massachusetts has a town that at the last election voted unanimously "not to send" a Representative to the Legislature.

Calcutta is said to be a fine place for a fast American to live in, notwithstanding the risk he runs of a disordered liver.

A citizen of Norfolk, Va., proposes to plant the streets of that city in peanuts to pay off the debt.

The recent fire in the Dismal Swamp exploded hundreds of shells thrown into it during the war.

There are now in the Treasury $108,000,000 in gold and $10,000,000 in currency.

Greensboro is soon to have three more churches—a Baptist, a Catholic and an Episcopalian.

The *Patriot* says the amount of wheat sown in Greensboro' this year is greater than was ever known before.

The St. Louis *Democrat* in reporting the execution of "Bill" Bell at Edwardsville, Southern Illinois, last week, says: "The man's body was prepared by Robert Friday, the jailor, and his soul by the Rev. J. P. Drew, of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and the Rev. A. D. Jack, of the Presbyterian Church."

The Secretary of War has ordered the Baton Rouge arsenal to be discontinued.

We learn from the Winston *Sentinel* that about 50 or 75 emigrants left Forsythe county for the West last Sunday.

General Sherman and the other officers have returned from the Louisville reunion. The affair is represented as tame.

The Indian goods at Fort Sully have been burned. This will involve suffering among the Indians in that section.

The ship-builders' associations are preparing petitions for the repeal of the duties on ship building materials.

General Q. A. Gillmore is ordered to Charleston to take charge of the coast engineering of North and South Carolina, Georgia and Florida.

George D. Prentice, of the Louisville *Journal*, calls George Francis Train "a cipher hunting a figure to pass for something."

Josh Billings says, "It is a statistical fakt that the wicked work harder tew reach hell than the righteus do tew git to Heaven."

Victor Hugo asks a guinea for the poor every time he writes his autograph for strangers. Victor generally regards himself as a poor man.

Oskaloosa (La.) has a lazy club, which fines its members a dollar for speaking to a man on the street without leaning against a wall.

A California paper thinks there is a fortune in a milk-weed that grows wild in that State, the fiber of which is strong as Manilla hemp and fine as linen.

Col. R. Douglas, a son of Stephen A. Douglas, has been promoted to secretary, and Jas. T. Ely succeeds Douglas as assistant secretary to the President.

A Cincinnati paper in its Money Market gives an evidence of the scarcity of money there, that the first-class saloons have reduced the price of drinks to ten cents.

If the Cuban insurgents burn the sugar crop as they threaten, it is said the loss to the United States in revenue and income from mercantile transactions will be $60,000,000.

The Alabama Legislature has ratified the Fifteenth Amendment to the National Constitution. The vote in the Senate was: Yeas, 24; nays, none. In the House: Yeas, 96; nays, 19.

Prof. W. C. Kerr, State Geologist of North Carolina, thinks that the Black Mountains in this State were the first dry land and the oldest earth on the globe.

A young man who was sent to Maine to examine the condition of a mill after the late freshet, reported by due course of mail as follows: "I find a dam by the mill site, but no mill by a dam site."

A man named Death lost $50,000 by the burning of his distillery at Warsaw, Ill., the other day. It was the first time that death ever lost anything by the whisky business.

Uncle Billy Cantrill, over 70 years of age, residing in Decatur, Ill., challenges the State of Illinois to produce a man of his age who will outshoot him at any number of birds.

Samuel G. Hayes, one of the oldest printers in New Haven, Ct., cast the first "composition roller" ever used in a New Haven printing-office. It was cast in a section of stove-pipe, forty years ago.

David Bell, President of the Board of Managers of the International Industrial Exhibition, at Buffalo, has a small snuff box made of a piece of a beam of the barn in which Wallace was betrayed. It is 900 years old.

A pious old lady was asked why she named her dog "Moreover." "Why," said she, putting on her spectacles to find the place in her Bible, "It is a Bible name. Here; 'Moreover, the dog came and licked his sores.'"

The Wilmington *Journal* regrets to learn that Dugald McMillan, Esq., was thrown from his buggy a few days since, while riding near his residence on Topsail sound and had his shoulder blade broken.

A lady having fainted at a ball, some benevolent person began bathing her temples and head with vinegar, upon which she suddenly started up and exclaimed, "For heaven's sake, put nothing on that will change the color of my hair!"

November 20.—A. W. Nolting, a commission merchant of Richmond, was found dead in his bed at the Continental Hotel. There was no indication of violence or suicide. His will was found in his pocketbook.—*Phila. Paper.*

George Peabody is the first philanthropist who has been honored with a niche in Westminster Abbey, this distinction having even been withheld from John Howard, though a marble statue of him was erected in St. Paul's Cathedral.

Robert H. Goldsborough, convicted of murder and sentenced to be hanged on December 10, escaped from the jail in Georgetown, Del., on Sunday night, by filing off the irons and digging through three walls. He was helped by outside friends, who had a carriage waiting.

The engineer fell from a steamboat on the Mississippi, one night not long ago, and quietly sank. When his absence was discovered the boilers were found red-hot and trembling on the brink of an explosion, having run themselves for half an hour without assistance.

Two Irishmen were in prison, the one for stealing a cow, the other for stealing a watch. "Hollo, Mike, what o'clock is it?" said the cow stealer to the other. "And sure, Pat, I haven't any time-piece handy, but I think it is most milking time."

A young man and his sweetheart, returning from a prayer meeting in Forest City, Minn., the other night, encountered three bears. Nothing daunted, they picked up a club apiece, and soon succeeded in dispatching the disturbers of their amours.

The laws of memory have never been satisfactorily explained. Why a person should scrupulously remember to collect everything due him and be thoroughly oblivious to all he owes, is an eccentricity of intellect that challenges all laws, known and unknown, to solve.

Heirs to three hundred acres of the business centre of Louisville, Ky., have suddenly sprung into existence. They are about instituting suit against the city to recover the property, which is now valued at thirty million dollars. There is much excitement in consequence.

A colored lawyer in South Carolina having horsewhipped a white member of the State Government for insulting his wife, the Legislature appointed an investigating Committee. The Committee report that "the flogging was thoroughly and handsomely done."

Richmond, November 20.—Judge Johnston, in acknowledging the receipt of his credentials as United States Senator, writes to Governor Walker, endorsing the principle of the 15th amendment and hoping that it will become a part of the constitution, advocating the observance of "exact and complete good faith" in the payment of the public debt, and advising the casting behind us of all dead issues.

A gentleman being asked by a clergyman why he did not attend the evening prayer meeting, said he could not leave the children. "Why, have you no servants?" "Yes," he replied, "we have two servants, who keep the house and board us; we are allowed few privileges."

The residence of Mr. R. F. Boykin, a prominent citizen of Sampson county, was destroyed by fire, which caught from sparks emitted by the chimney, Saturday last. The loss in furniture and effects, besides the building, is reported at $300—no insurance. Mr. Boykin resides within two or three miles of Clinton.—*Wilmington Journal.*

Capt. Dana Roberson, an Englishman, who recently died at St. John, N. B., left life insurance policies for four of his namesakes to the amount of $70,000 each, to be paid them on their attaining the age of 25 years. The young men are all receiving their education in Massachusetts, at Phillips Academy, at Andover, and at Dedham.

It is said that a schooner laden with coal was sent out from a port in Florida to supply the Hornet, and was searching two days for that vessel at the time she ran into Wilmington. The Hornet was carrying specie to pay officers and seamen in Cuba at the time of her capture, and she is said to have cost the Junta $200,000.

Mr. Greeley takes his defeat with characteristic imperturability. He says he did not want the office but that the office sought him. Personally he is not sorry he has been elected to stay at home. He says he can make more money in the *Tribune* office in one month than any honest man can earn in Albany in a year.

George Francis Train has commenced a suit against the Kansas Pacific Railway Company in which he claims the sum of $300,000. He has also brought a suit against the Union Pacific road, in which he says that he is entitled to recover a similar amount. He is the most irrepressible suitor in the courts known.

A citizen of Lawrence county, Ohio, who is a magistrate, recently had occasion to make a transfer of real estate. The deed was drawn up, and he and his wife signed it. Then, as Justice of the Peace, he acknowledged his own deed before himself, and stated that he examined the grantor's wife separate and apart from her husband, and that she was a willing party to said deed.

John C. Breckinridge and Humphrey Marshall met at Paris, Ky., the other day, and Mr. Breckinridge told the following story of the war, which it is to be hoped his fat friend appreciated. When Gen. Pegram was preparing to march his troops into Kentucky, Marshall, who did not like poaching upon his preserves, ineffectually warned him not to come, and at last sent word that any troops which attempted to enter Kentucky would have to pass over his dead body. Pegram replied that it would be too much to expect that of his artillery, "but if he found the obstacle in his way he would immediately tunnel through."

The State of Connecticut is stocking its small lakes and ponds with the fine game fish the black bass of the St. Lawrence, *Gristes Nigricans Agassis*. Mr. E. S. Woodford of West Winsted, who has given much attention to the cultivation of this fish, has, under the direction of the Commissioners on Fisheries, stocked about 20 ponds during the present season with 2,000 bass, one, two and three years old. For the proprietor of the Catskill Mountain House, he has stocked his ponds on the Mountain with 125 bass, and for the Commissioners of Maine, several ponds near Bangor. The wonderful fecundity of this fine fish will soon produce a great amount of delicious and wholesome food.

The Resources of North Carolina.

Messrs. Bannister, Cowan & Co., real estate and financial agents of New York and Wilmington, have published a very interesting work with the above title. It abounds in useful information about the agricultural, mining and manufacturing interests of the State. The soil and climate also are not forgotten. No one can read the work without being impressed with the unsurpassed resources of soil, climate and water-power, that are as yet hidden from the public view. To the passing traveler it is an excellent guide; to the native North Carolinian it is a book worthy a high shelf in his library, and to the excursionist in pursuit of a new home it is simply invaluable. The statistics of crops and the various made statements therein are well known truths to intelligent North Carolinians. All the errors we notice (and we think them entirely typographical) are against the State, which shows they are not disposed to exagerate matters. For instance: the cotton crop of 1860, as taken from the census of that year is put down at 145,514 bales, which, they say, at 25 cents per pound, would amount to $1,455,140, when it should be $14,551,400.

We commend this work to readers of all classes desiring truthful information about the resources of North Carolina; and we most cheerfully recommend this firm as reliable and safe agents through whom parties can negotiate.—*Reconstructed Farmer.*

Rear Admiral Charles Stewart.

Rear Admiral Charles Stewart, United States Navy, died on the 7th at Bordentown, New Jersey, aged ninety-one. He was born in Philadelphia, of Irish parents, entered the merchant service when only thirteen years of age, and steadily rose from cabin boy to the command of an East Indiaman. In 1798 he abandoned the merchants service, and was commissioned a Lieutenant in the navy. In 1800 he commanded the schooner Experiment, and in 1802 joined the frigate Constellation as first officer. He was appointed to the command of the brig Siren in 1803, and took part in the expedition to destroy the frigate Philadelphia, and afterwards in the seige and blockade of Tripoli. At the commencement of the War of 1812 he was placed in command of the Constellation, and assisted in defending Norfolk and Craney Island. In 1813 he assumed command of the Constitution, and during a year's cruise succeeded in capturing several British vessels. In February, 1815, he fell in with the British ship-of-war Cyane, of thirty-four guns, and the Levant of twenty-one guns, and captured them after a sharp combat of forty minutes, having three men killed and thirteen wounded, while the British vessel lost thirty-five killed and forty-two wounded. The Levant was subsequently recaptured by the British Squadron, but the Constitution escaped with her other prize. On his return he was received with the highest honors. The Legislature of Pennsylvania presented him with a sword, and a gold medal commemorative of the capture of the Levant and Cyane was ordered to be struck by Congress. He commanded the Mediterranean Squadron from 1818 to 1820, and afterwards the Pacific Squadron. From 1820 to 1833 he served as a member of the Board of Navy Commissioners at Washington, and in 1837 he succeeded Commodore Barron in command of the Navy Yard at Philadelphia. Upon the death of Commodore Barron he became the senior officer of the naval service. He was placed on the retired list in 1861, after an eventful career of sixty-three years' service. He has since resided in Bordentown.

A notice has been issued by the Central Pacific Railroad Company to its agents—a copy of it being posted at the ticket office of the passenger depot in this city—directing that on and after November 1 all freight charges and ticket r tes payable in currency will be receivble only in currency. Coin will not be accepted at any figure. People designing to go East will bear this fact in mind. If by any accident they delay applying for tickets until a few moments before the departure of trains, and have not the greenbacks to tender, they will have to remain over twenty-four hours, or else pay train rates, which will greatly increase the expense.

"Nine, sir," observed a social scourge. "I can speak nine languages distinctly, but father, when alive, could speak no less than fifteen." "Ah!" remarked Douglas Jerrold, "I knew a man who could speak five-and-twenty; and he never said anything worth hearing in any one of them."

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NORTH CAROLINA,
MARTIN COUNTY.
In the Superior Court.

John C. Getzenger, adm'r of A. J. Lickman, plaintiff,
against
The heirs at law of A. J. Lickman, defendant.
PETITION TO MAKE REAL ESTATE ASSETS.

It appearing to the Court that the heirs of A. J. Lickman, if any are non-residents: it is ordered that publication be made for six weeks in the NORTH CAROLINIAN, a newspaper published in the town of Elizabeth City, notifying the said heirs at law of the said A. J. Lickman of the filing of this petition and that the same will be heard at the expiration of sixty days at the office of the Clerk of the Superior Court in Williamston, N. C.

Witness, Joseph M. Siterson, Clerk of Superior Court at office in Williamston this 15th of Nov. 1869. JOSEPH M. SITERSON,
Clerk Sup'r Court.
22–6w. [Pr. adv. $8.75.]

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,
MARTIN COUNTY.
In the Superior Court.

B. G. Howell, adm'r of Frederick Taylor pltf.
against
Joseph Harrell and wife Eliza, Ezerias Moore and wife Sarah, Geraldus Bunting and wife Hannah, Seth Satterthwait and wife Cinderilla, Francis Hurst, Thomas, John, and William Taylor, defendents.
PETITION TO MAKE REAL ESTATE ASSETS.

It appearing that John Taylor is a non-resident: it is ordered that publication be made for six weeks in the NORTH CAROLINIAN, a newspaper published in Elizabeth City, notifying him of the filing of this complaint, and that the same will be heard

NORTH CAROLINIAN.

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 25, 1869.

THIS WEEK'S ADVERTISEMENTS.

We call attention to the following new advertisement this issue:

See notice of Public Administrator.
Pendleton's Hotel advertises.
See Capt. Cook's notice. Call for your work.
Prof. Weatherly is ready to survey your land.
Capt. Waugh advertises his business and the great plow.
See Birtie court advertisement.
See Judge Silizen's Court notices from Martin.

Local and Personal.

☞ Piles of Boots and Shoes new and fresh just received at the Yankee Store. *

☞ The communication "Shall She Vote?" will appear next week.

☞ The machinery for the new mill of the Land and Lumber Company has arrived.

☞ A cotemporary particularly suggests that the *ties* that connect our business men with the public is—*advertise.*

☞ "Interviewing" prominent individuals has become quite common. Somebody has been trying to "interview" our Devil.

☞ Several families who left this part of North Carolina for the West have returned. We learn that others contemplate doing the same thing.

☞ C. C. PRICE and family, fron Hollidaysburg, Pa., arrived on Thursday last. They are about to locate here permanently.

☞ As we are about to have a new carrier on the town route it is possible he may miss some of our patrons. Should this occur let the fact be reported at once.

☞ Having adverted to sub-soiling, we take pleasure in calling attention to the fact that our townsman JOHN S. WAUGH is prepared to manufacture them. See his advertisement. Let every farmer get one.

☞ The *best* and cheapest Block Cotton in town at the Yankee Store. *

☞ Dr. POOL is putting up an office on his lot on Main street, and Capt. BROWN is repairing the building which he recently purchased of Mr. WEISEL, near the water. The work goes bravely on.

☞ Capt. LYON has put his schooner, the "Sue Cumming," in good order—she looking as bright as a new pin. We understand the S. C. rates A No. 2 insurance—about as high as center-board vessels attain. Now loading with corn to Messrs. NORTHROP & CUMMING, Wilmington.

☞ The suggestions in the communication "Truths relative to Farming" are exactly to the point. The subject is one in which the NORTH CAROLINIAN feels a special interest. We trust our new correspondent will favor us with frequent contributions from his pen.

☞ Reports from Martin, Tyrrell, Camden, Perquimans and adjoining counties represent the farming interest to be in a much better condition than it has been for several years. All are hopefully looking forward to a day of "better cheer."

☞ Pursuant to notice a meeting was held in the Court House, on Friday evening last, to consider the subject of extending the corporate limits of the City boundaries. We learn that there was considerable discussion pro and con, and that the meeting adjourned without accomplishing anything.

☞ A large stock of Carpets and Furniture at the Yankee Store. *

☞ The schooner "Harry Lee," of Philadelphia, arrived at this place on Wednesday of last week, loaded with machinery, furniture, merchandise, &c., for the Land and Lumber Company. She made the trip in quick time, having left Philadelphia on the 13th, arriving here on the 17th.

☞ A correspondent has sent us a letter which we do not deem expedient to publish. He does not seem to realize that the issues of the war belong to history. To the future belongs the duty of advancing the great Republic in all that pertains to peaceful progress and national prosperity. In its humble way the NORTH CAROLINIAN will contribute its part in the great work.

☞ Certain scoundrels in New York, engaged in the manufacture and sale of counterfeit money, are sending circulars all over the country, marked "strictly private," holding out special inducements to engage in the base business of putting the money in circulation. Several of these "private" circulars have been received in this city. Let no one be tempted to respond. Nothing short of ultimate disgrace and ruin can follow.

☞ Just received at the "Yankee Store" a large stock of Dry Goods and fine Dress Goods. *

☞ Several friends of Popular Education have written us, endorsing our views on the subject. One of them inquires whether we are prepared to advocate the policy of making education obligatory? We answer, why not? All children, between certain ages, ought to be required by law to attend school, not only for their own good, but for the general welfare. A government like ours can not rest securely on ignorance. All who take a part in it ought to be so educated as to apprehend, with a reasonable degree of accuracy, their duties and obligations. Besides, an educated man, simply as a producing machine, is of higher value to himself, his family, and the nation, than an uninstructed one. Boys who do not go to school almost invariably join the dangerous classes, and so create a need for a strongly repressive government, which is always prejudicial to the idea of a true democracy.

☞ Sixty Barrels Flour just received at the Yankee Store. *

☞ We call especial attention to the communication of Mr. VAUGHAN in reference to our public schools. The suggestions he makes are pertinent and should be acted on.

☞ Since the establishment of the NORTH CAROLINIAN a visible change is apparent in the condition of Elizabeth City. The indifference, apathy and death-like stillness that seemed to reign supreme are giving way to activity and evidences of life. A desire for "doing something" is awakened, the spirit of improvement is aroused, and all over town we see repairs going on. Carpenters, painters and plasterers are at work, and the music of the hammer, the saw and the trowel are once more being heard. Though not as euphonious to the ear as the melodious performances of our excellent Band, yet it seems to charm as no other music can. It speaks of better times.

☞ A large lot of Ground Alum Salt at the Yankee Store. *

☞ In Perquimans and other counties in the State movements are being made to arouse an interest among the people in favor of Agriculture. This is as it should be, and let Pasquotank not keep behind. Let us have an Agricultural Society. Properly conducted, they accomplish much good. They not only tend to excite a public spirit among our farmers, but keep them posted in the improvements continually going on—improvements in soil by manures and better cultivation—improvements in the breeds of horses, cattle, sheep, and hogs—improvements in the garden products—in short, everything pertaining to farming. Let us have an Agricultural Fair. The NORTH CAROLINIAN has made the motion: who'll second it?

☞ A new Enterprise. Stoves, Hollow and Tin ware, (a big Stock) at the Yankee Store. *

The Bible Question in the schools of Cincinnatti is said to have reached a sort of dead-lock in the Courts. The litigation which has been commenced cannot reach an issue until some time next month, and will then be taken up to the Supreme Court *in banc*, to hang there, perhaps, until past the mid-winter.

Temperature at Elizabeth City.

For the week ending Nov. 20.

REPORTED BY J. G. RUSSELL.

Thermometer on November 16, 32° in shade.
November, 17th—70°.
Average of the week taken three times a day—at 6 A. M. and 2 and 7 o'clock, P. M.—46 2-7°.
Rain on the 15th and 16th, and 19th and 20th

HOTEL ARRIVALS.

PENDLETON'S HOTEL, T. D. PENDLETON, Pro'r.

A. W. Wayne, Petersburg; H. Snell, New York; M. C. Lindsey, Currituck, N. C.; C. W. Lambeth, Raleigh; Capt. Thos. Wise.

THE MARKETS.

Elizabeth City Prices Current.

REPORTED EXPRESSLY FOR THE NORTH CAROLINIAN.

Apples—New Green pr. bu.	75 @ 100
" Dried ₱ lb.	6 @ 8
Beef Hams—Dried, ₱ lb.	30
" Fresh "	10 @ 15
Bacon—Clear side ₱ lb	24
" Rib side	22
" Shoulder	20
" Hams, country	18 @ 20
" " sugar cured	24 @ 26
Butter—Country	30 @ 40
" N.Y. State	50 @ 55
Beeswax—₱ lb	30 @ 35
Beans—white Navy,	1.50
Cement—₱ bbl.,	3.50
Corn—new, ₱ bu.	65 @ 70
Cheese—₱ lb	25
Chickens—Spring ₱ pair	25 @ 40
Cotton yarn—₱ block	2,25
" in seed, ₱ lb.	5½
" in bale,	24
" in lint,	20
Peaches—Dried, ₱ lb	20
Eggs—₱ doz.	20
Flour—Super, ₱ bbl.	6,00 @ 7,00
" Extra	7,50 @ 8,50
" Family	10,00 @ 12,00
Fish—Drum pickled ₱ 100 lbs	2,50 @ 3,00
" " dried "	3,00 @ 4,00
" Herring ₱ bbl	8,00
" " gross ₱ 1000	8,00 @ 12,00
" " dried "	12,00 @ 15,00
Feathers—₱ lb	25 @ 60
Flaxseed—₱ bu	2,00@2,20
Hides—Dry ₱ lb	13 @ 14
" Green "	6 @ 7
Iron—Old cast ₱ cwt.	50 @ 60
" Wrought "	1,00 @ 1,10
Lard—₱ lb	20 @ 22
Lumber—Heart pine ₱ 1000ft	18,00 @ 22,00
" Cypress "	18,00 @ 20,00
" Sap "	12,00 @ 16,00
" Lath "	3,00
Lime—Rockland, ₱ bbl.,	2.50
" Shell, "	1.00
Meal—₱ bu., 50 lbs	1.00
Oats, new—₱ bu.	60
Peas—Black ₱ bu	75
Black Eyed Peas	1,40
Pork—Mess	36,50
Potatoes—New ₱ bbl	1,00 @ 1,25
" Sweet ₱ bu.	40 to 50
Rags—₱ lb	3 to 3½
Rails—Juniper ₱ 1000	50,00 to 60,00
Shingles—10 inch, bunch, W. I. ₱ 1000	2,25 to 2,50
" 12 " "	3,25 to 4,50
Salt—₱ sack, 3 bu.	2,25 to 2,00
Wheat—new, white,	1,25a1,50
" " red,	1,00a1,25
Wood—₱ cord	2,00 to 3,00
Wine—Scuppernong ₱ gal.	2,00 to 3,00
Whiskey—₱ gal.	1,75 to 2,50
Yoepon—₱ bu.	25 to 40

New York Market.

Money easy at 6@7 per cent. Sterling 109¼. Gold 126¾. U. S. 5-20s of 1862, 115¾. U. S. 10-40s 11. North Carolina 6s 48; new 36. Cotton 25¾c. Flour, superfine from $4.50to $5.00; extra Southern $6.35 to $8.00 Wheat—Winter red Western, inferior to prime, $1.30@1.35; Illinois $1.23a1.29. Corn heavy; mixed Western 1.10a1.12. Pork firmer at $33.50. Lard steady; kettle 18@19c. Whiskey $1.07@$1.08. Rice 7@7¾c;

Baltimore Market.

Cotton quiet at 24½c. Flour dull and favors buyers except for low grades. Wheat dull; prime to choice, $1.35. Corn firm; new $90@97. Oats 55@58c. Rye 95c. Provisions firm. Whiskey quiet at 78c.

MARINE REPORT.

For the week ending yesterday.

PORT OF ELIZABETH CITY, N. C.

ARRIVALS.

Stmr Elizabeth City, Harney, from Norfolk, Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, freight and passengers to Dismal Swamp Steam Transportation Company.
Stmr George Washington, Sleight, Norfolk, freight and passengers, to D. S. S. T. Co.
Stmr. Hertford, Woodley, Columbia, freight and passengers to D. S. S. T. Co.
Stmr. Ellen Smith, Walker, freight to Hertford N. C.
Str. Hackensack, Baltimore.
Schr. Harry Lee, Barret, to load for West Indies.
Schr. Camden Union, Rhodes, freight for Norfolk.
Schr. Triumphe, Walker, Middleton, loaded for Norfolk.
Schr. Angelica, Messer, otter and lumber.
Schr. Wave, Brown, freight to Master.
Schr. Geogia, Bronson, Norfolk, light.
Schr. Viola, Sykes, Norfolk, light.
Schr. Onward, Meekings, Roanoke, loaded.
Schr. Mary S. Morris, Hollowell, freight to Nixonton.
Sloop. Alfred Dolan, Mott, Roanoke for freight.
Sloop. Gladiator, Owens, Tyrrell, shingles.

DEPARTURES.

Stmr Elizabeth City, Harney, to Norfolk, Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays.
Stmr George Washington, Sleight, Norfolk, Tuesdays, Thursday and Saturdays.
Stmr Hertford, Woodly, to Columbia every Monday.
Stmr Hellen Smith, Walker, Norfilk every Friday.
Schr. Alice Hill, Hill, freight for Wilmington.
Schr. Angelica, Mercer, for Norfolk.
Schr. Harry Lee, Barret, for load.
Schr. A. M. Whedbee, Heath, Fisheries, loaded.
Schr. Fair, Thornton, loaded for Norfolk.
Schr. Sue Cumming, Lyon, corn for Wilmington.
Schr. Wild Cat, Loyed, for Norfolk loaded.
Schr. Jone, ——for a load.

STATE UNIFORMITY.

A. S. BARNES & CO., corner William and John streets, New York, publishers of the National Series of Standard School Books, comprising the following, adopted for uniform use in the Public Schools of North Carolin, viz:

Parker & Watson's National Reader and Speller; Davies' Arithmetics; Monteith & McNally's Geographies; Monteith's History of United States; Beers' System of Penmanship.

Publishers' Descriptive Catalogue, Price List, specimen copies of "Edcational Bulletin," mailed free.

For special introductory rates, or other particulars concerning this admirable Series, address the publishers, or C. W. LAMBETH, Publishers' Supt. of Instruction,

ALFRED WILLIAMS, State Depository, Raleigh, N. C. 17–3t

PROSPECTUSES.

N. C. MAP AND GAZATEER.

The subscriber having purchased the entire Copy Right, Plates, &c., of the above works, and desirous to expedite their sale through the entire State at an early day.

Offers to give active business young men a good chance to make money.

I offer three-fourth of the Map for sale, in shares of five or ten counties each.

This new Map will be about five feet by four,

ILLUSTRATED BORDER,

Handsomely Engraved Counties, R. Roads, Post Offices, Mines, Mountains, Rivers, &c., &c.

A Map worthy to be hung up in every house, Office and School in the State.

Specimen copies ready about the 1st of September, 1869.

Terms accommodating. Address with two stamps.

REV. SAMUEL PEARCE,
8—3m Wilmington, N. C.

"Unquestionably the best sustained work of the kind in the World."

HARPER'S MAGAZINE.

Harper's Magazine, apart from the illustrations, contains from fifty to one hundred per cent. more matter than any similar periodical issued in the English language.

CRITICAL NOTICES OF THE PRESS.

The most popular Monthly in the world.—*New York Observer.*

We must refer in terms of eulogy to the high tone and varied excellence of Harper's Magazine—a journal with a monthly circulation of about 120,000 copies—in whose pages are to be found some of the choicest light and general reading of the day. We speak of this work as an evidence of the culture of the American people; and the popularity it has acquired is merited. Each number contains fully 144 pages of reading matter, appropriately illustrated with good woodcuts; and it combines in itself the racy monthly and the philosophical quarterly, blended with the best features of the daily journal. It has great power in the dissemination of a love of pure literature.—TRUBNER'S *Guide to American Literature.*

It is one of the wonders of journalism—the editorial management of Harper's. * * * All the periodicals which the Harpers publish are almost ideally well edited.—*The Nation, N. Y.*

We can account for its success only by the simple fact that it meets precisely the popular taste, furnishing a variety of pleasing and instructive reading for all.—*Zion's Herald, Boston.*

SUBSCRIPTIONS.—1870.

TERMS: Harper's Magazine, one year $4,00.

An extra copy of either the Magazine, Weekly, or Bazaar will be supplied gratis for every Club of five subscribers at $4,00 each, in one remittance; or six copies for $20,00, without extra copy.

Subscriptions to Harper's Magazine, Weekly and Bazaar, to one address for one year, $10,00; or, two of Harper's Periodicals, to one address for one year, $7,00.

Back numbers can be supplied at any time.

A complete set of Harper's Magazine, now comprising 39 volumes, in neat cloth binding, will be sent by express, freight at expense of purchaser, for $2,25 per volume. Single volumes, by mail, postpaid, $3,00. Cloth cases, for binding, 58 cents, by mail, postpaid.

The postage on Harper's Magazine is 24 cents a year, which must be paid at the subscriber's post-office. Address

HARPER & BROTHERS, New York.

"A Complete Pictorial History of the Times."

"The best, cheapest, and most successful Family Paper in the Union."

HARPER'S WEEKLY.

SPLENDIDLY ILLUSTRATED.

In November will be commenced "Man and Wife," a new serial story, splendidly illustrated, by Wilkie Collins (author of "The Woman in White," "No Name," "Armadale," and "The Moonstone"). New subscribers will be supplied with Harper's Weekly from the commencement of the story to the end of 1870 for four dollars.

CRITICAL NOTICES OF THE PRESS.

The Model Newspaper of our country. Complete in all the departments of an American family paper, Harper's Weekly has earned for itself a right to its title, "A Journal of Civilization."—*New York Evening Post.*

Harper's Weekly may be unreservedly declared the best newspaper in America.—*N. Y. Independent.*

The articles upon public questions which appear in Harper's Weekly from week to week form a remarkable series of brief political essays. They are distinguished by clear and pointed statement, by good common sense, by independence and breadth of view. They are the expression of mature conviction, high principle, and strong feeling, and take their place among the best newspaper writing of the time. —*North American Review, Boston, Mass.*

SUBSCRIPTIONS.—1870.

TERMS: Harper's Weekly, one year, $4,00

An extra copy of either the Magazine, Weekly, or Bazaar will be supplied gratis for every Club of five subscribers at $4,00 each, in one remittance; or, six copies for $20,00, without extra copy.

Subscriptions to Harper's Magazine, Weekly, and Bazar, to one address for one year, $10,00; or, two of Harper's Periodicals, to one address for one year, $7,00.

Back numbers can be supplied at any time.

The annual volumes of Harper's Weekly, in neat cloth binding, will be sent by express, free of expense for $7 each. A complete set, comprising thirteen volumes, sent on receipt of cash at the rate of 5,25 per volume, freight at expense of purchaser. Volume XIII ready January 1st, 1870.

The postage on Harper's Weekly is 20 cents a year, which must be paid at the subscriber's post office. Address

HARPER & BROTHERS, New York.

"A Repository of Fashion, Pleasure and Instruction."

HARPER'S BAZAR.

CRITICAL NOTICES OF THE PRESS.

Harper's Bazar contains, besides pictures, patterns, etc., a variety of matter of especial use and interest to the family; articles on health, dress, and housekeeping in all its branches; its editorial matter is specially adapted to the circle it is intended to interest and instruct; and it has, besides, good stories and literary matter of merit. It is not surprising that the journal, with such features, has achieved in a short time an immense success; for something of its kind was desired in thousands of families, and its publishers have filled the demand. The young lady who buys a single number of Harper's Bazar is made a subscriber for life.—*New York Evening Post.*

The Bazar is excellent. Like all the periodicals which the Harpers publish, it is almost ideally well edited, and the class of readers for whom it is intended—the mothers and daughters in average families—can not but profit by its good sense and good taste, which, we have no doubt, are to-day making very many homes happier than they may have been before the woman began taking lessons in personal and household and social management from this good natured mentor.—*The Nation.*

It has the merit of being sensible, of conveying instruction, of giving excellent patterns in every department, and of being well stocked with good reading matter.—*Watchman and Reflector.*

SUBSCRIPTIONS.—1870.

TERMS: Harper's Bazar, one year $4 00

An extra copy of either the Magazine, Weekly, or Bazar will be supplied gratis for every club of five subscribers at $4 00 each, in one remittance; or, six copies for $20 00, without extra copy.

Subscriptions to Harper's Magazine, Weekly, and Bazar to one address for one year, $10 00; or, two of Harper's Periodicals, to one address for one year, $7,00.

Back numbers can be supplied at any time.

Vols. I and II. of Harper's Bazar for the years 1868-9, elegantly bound in green morocco cloth, will be sent by express, freight prepaid, for $7 00 each.

The postage on Harper's Bazar is 20 cents a year, which must be paid at the subscriber's post-office. Address

HARPER & BROTHERS, New York.

LOST.

One note for about $80, payable to Susan Holley, adm'x of Thomas Holley, dec'd, and signed by Wm. A. Mebane, A. W. Mebane and John Pool; and one note for about $12, payable to J. T. Stacey and signed by Wm. A. Mebane. All persons are warned against purchasing said notes, as payment has been stopped.

20–3t A. W. MEBANE.

JOSEPH G. SPRUILL,

FINE FAMILY GROCERIES, LIQUORS, TEAS, &c.,

No. 27 Market Square, cor. Union Street,

NORFOLK, VA.

Cash orders for any article in this line promptly filled, at the lowest rates. [18–1m

LEGAL NOTICES.

NORTH CAROLINA,

CAMDEN COUNTY.

In the Superior Court.

T. B. Boushall, Adm'r of Mark Grandy, dec'd, *against* Heirs at Law of said Intestate.

PETITION TO SELL LAND.

The Administrator having filed his petition in this Court, praying an order to sell certain lands belonging to said estate for purposes therein named, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that Abner Grandy and Thos. G. Ferrell, heirs at Law, are non-residents of this State; it is hereby ordered that publication be made for six weeks in the NORTH CAROLINIAN, a newspaper published in the Town of Elizabeth City, for said heirs at Law to appear and make answer within forty-five days from the date hereof, and show cause, if any they have, why prayer of said petition should not be granted.

Witness, P. G. MORRISETT, Clerk of Superior Court, at office at Camden C. H., this 8th day of October, A. D. 1869.

P. G. MORRISETT,
Clerk Sup'r Court.
16–6w. [Pr. adv. $6.]

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,

PASQUOTANK COUNTY.

In the Superior Court.

Jesse R. Brown, Plaintiff, *against* Emma Jane Brown, Defendant.

It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that the defendant, Emma Jane Brown, is a non-resident; it is ordered by the Court, that publication be made for six weeks in the NORTH CAROLINIAN, a newspaper published at Elizabeth City, N. C., notifying said Emma Jane Brown, the defendant in this cause, to make her personal appearance before this Court, on the 10th day of December, 1869, and plead, answer, or demur to the complaint filed in the cause, or judgment *ex parte* will be taken as to her, and in favor of Plaintiff.

WM. E. VAUGHAN,
C. S. C. Pasquotank County.
19–6w. [Pr. adv. $6.]

NOTICE!—HAVING QUALIFIED

as PUBLIC ADMINISTRATOR of Pasquotank County, I will give ample time and attention to the settlement of all estates that may come into my hands.

A late act of the Legislature has made material changes in regard to this subject, which it would be well for those interested to look into.

W. G. POOL,
Public Administrator.
Elizabeth City, July 1, 1869–tf.

MISCELLANEOUS.

U. S. INTERNAL REVENUE

SALES.

Whereas, I have this day distrained, by virtue of a Warrant directed to me by William Barrow, Collector Internal Revenue, 1st District of North Carolina, certain property, to satisfy taxes due the Government of the United States under the Internal Revenue Law, from certain persons of Pasquotank and Camden County, viz.:

Dr. R. K. Speed, 1 Horse;
Geo. Poppendick, 1 Horse;
T. F. Davenport, 1 House and Lot;
Jennings & Stafford, Stock of Goods and Store Fixtures;
Wood & Peterson, Store Fixtures and Crop Corn.

This is therefore to give notice that I shall offer at Public Auction, at the Court House in said county, on SATURDAY, 27th day of November, at 11 o'clock, the whole of the above enumerated property, or sufficient thereof to satisfy the said warrant and all expenses connected therewith.

C. GUIRKIN,
Nov. 17—21–2t. Deputy Collector.

AROUND THE WORLD.

THE NEW YORK OBSERVER

Is now publishing a series of letters from the Rev. Dr. E. D. G. Prime, who is making the tour of the World, by way of California, Japan, China, India, Egypt, &c., together with various other correspondence, all the news, religious and secular, and a great variety of the best reading, original and selected

Now is the time to secure the oldest and

BEST FAMILY NEWSPAPER.

We make the following liberal offers for NEW SUBSCRIBERS.

We will send the New York Observer for one year to

One	new subscriber and one old, for		$ 5.50
Two	" subscribers,	"	5.00
Two	" and one old,	"	7.50
Three	" "	"	7.00
Three	" and one old,	"	9.50
Four	" "	"	9.00
Four	" and one old,	"	11.50
Five	" "	"	11.00
Six	" "	"	12.00

And to any larger number at the same rate.

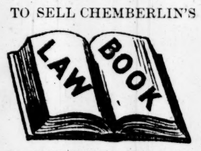
Sample copies free. Term, $3.50 per annum, in advance.

Send by check, draft, Post Office order, or registered letter.

SIDNEY E. MORSE, Jr. & CO.,
21–3t 37 Park Row, New York.

AGENTS WANTED

TO SELL CHEMBERLIN'S



FOR BUSINESS MEN! Invaluable to every merchant, every mechanic, every manufacturer, every farmer, every business man, and every young man.

Worth ten times its price. Agents are having great success. For circulars and full information, address O. D. CASE & CO., 18–4m Publishers, Hartford, Ct.

TO THE WORKING CLASS.

We are now prepared to furnish all classes with constant employment at home, the whole of the time or for the spare moments. Business new light and profitable. Persons of either sex easily earn from 50c. to $5 per evening, and a proportional sum by devoting their whole time to the business. Boys and girls earn nearly as much as men. That all who see this notice may send their address, and test the business, we make this unparalleled offer: To such as are not well satisfied, we will send $1 to pay for the trouble of writing. Full particulars, a valuable sample, which will do to commence work on, and a copy of *The People's Literary Companion*—one of the largest and best family newspapers published—all sent free by mail. Reader, if you want permanent, profitable work, address E. C. ALLEN & CO., Augusta, Maine. 18–3m

AGENTS CAN NOW GET TERRITORY FOR MARK TWAIN'S New

Book, with 234 Engravings. Who has not heard of the author? Who has not laughed over his quaint sayings and queer ideas, fairly succombed to his racy stories? Who has not thrilled with his fine descriptions, acknowledged the keenness of his satire and admired the frank and daring openness of his words?

THE INNOCENTS ABROAD or the NEW PILGRIMS' PROGRESS

Is the quintessence of himself, the condensation and concentration of all his powers. No stoicism can withstand its geniality and humor. It is the most readable, enjoyable, laughable and popular book printed for years.

Agents rarely have so good a chance for money making, as this book will sell itself.

20,000 volumes printed in advance and now ready for agents. Circulars giving full information sent free. Address

AMERICAN PUBLISHING CO.,
18–3t Hartford, Conn.

PUMPS! PUMPS!! PUMPS!!

The undersigned is now prepared to supply parties, needing them, with a good and reliable

PUMP.

He has already put up a number in Elizabeth City, and they are giving satisfaction. These pumps are manufactured by the celebrated firm of Rumsey & Co., at Seneca Falls, N. Y., and are adapted for wells and cisterns. They are neat, eonvenient, cheap, and of various sizes. He may be found at Pendleton's Hotel, Elizabeth City, N. C. All orders promptly attended to. E. GEORGE.
21–tf

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE

That application will be made to the General Assembly of North Carolina at the present session for an Act to extend the corporate limits of Elizabeth City.

November 18, 1869.—4t

BANKING & INSURANCE.

NORTH AMERICA LIFE

INSURANCE COMPANY,

No. 229 BROADWAY, COR. BARCLAY ST., NEW YORK,

Presents more favorable terms for Insurance than any other Company in the United States.

Policies registered, and secured by pledge of public Stocks, and Bonds and Mortgages with the N. Y. Insurance Department.

RUFUS K. SPEED,
General Agent,
July 22, 1869. Eliz. City, N.C.

CRAFTSMEN'S

LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY,

Office, Park Bank Building,

214 and 216 Broadway,

NEW YORK.

This Company, organized under the laws of the State of New York, conducts its business on the strictly mutual plan, dividing

ALL PROFITS TO POLICY HOLDERS.

All desirable forms of life and endowment policies are granted by this Company. These are

ALL NON-FORFEITING

by their terms, and contain no restrictions upon residence, travel or occupation; thus making the contract of this Company the most liberal policy ever issued.

EDWARD A. LAMBERT, President.
WILLIAM T. PHIPPS, Vice-President.
HENRY BELDEN, Secretary.
GEO. M. SCOTT, Gen'l Agt.
Elizabeth City, Aug. 12, 1869–3m.

"The Old North State Forever."—Encourage Home Enterprise!

THE NORTH CAROLINA HOME

(FIRE) INSURANCE COMPANY.

RALEIGH, N. C.,

Has now been in operation five months, and the liberal patronage it has received insures it to be a success.

AMOUNT LIABLE FOR LOSSES, $184,000
$20,000 deposited with the Public Treasurer as security to Policy Holders!

Rates moderate and all losses promptly adjusted and paid!

This Company, organized upon the most liberal principles, appeals to the people of North Carolina for support,—guaranteeing, in return, protection against loss or damage by fire, and circulating its receipts AT HOME!

JAMES H. FOOTE, Pres.
SEATON GALES, Sec'y.
W. H. MURDOCH, Asst. Sec'y.

RUFUS K. SPEED, Agent for Pasquotank, Camden and Currituck. Office on Road street, Elizabeth City, N. C.
July 22, 1869. [Pr. adv. $15.

NORTH CAROLINA

MANUFACTURING, LOAN AND TRUST COMPANY.

Incorporated by the N. C. Legislature, with Liberal Banking Privileges.

Office: Elizabeth City, N. C.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS:

GEO. D. POOL, *Pres't.*; R. F. OVERMAN, *Cas'r.*;
Dr. P. JOHN, Hon. JOHN POOL,
Hon. C. C. POOL, C. W. HOLLOWELL,
C. W. SMITH, WM. UNDERWOOD,
A. C. MOORE.

Deals in Exchange, Sight Drafts, Gold and Silver Coin, Government and other Securities, etc.

Uncurrent Bank Notes bought and sold on reasonable terms.

July 15, 1869–1y.

ENTERPRISE

INSURANCE COMPANY

OF CINCINNATI.

CAPITAL	$1,000,000
Security by State Laws	2,000,000

Insures buildings, merchandise, household furniture, rents, leases, and other insurable property, against loss or damage by fire at as low rates as other first class companies.

THOS. SHERLOCK, Prest.
JNO. W. HARTWELL, V. Prest.,
W. M. RICHARDSON, Sec'y,
GEO. M. SCOTT, Agent,
8—1y Elizabeth City, N. C.

HOTELS.

GILMOR HOUSE,

MONUMENT SQUARE,

BALTIMORE, MD.

This new and commodious Hotel is now open for the accommodation of the traveling public.

It has been newly furnished throughout, and contains all the requisites of a first-class Hotel, is centrally located, and convenient to the business portion of the City, and public buildings, City railways, &c. The management promise to do everything in their power for the comfort and satisfaction of their guests.

Coaches run to and from all Depots and Steamboat Landings; fare 25 cents.

Board $3.00 per day.

KIRKLAND & CO.,
August 5, 1869–1y. Proprietors.

THE PENNSYLVANIA HOUSE,

Corner Poindexter and 1st Ship-yard Sts.,

ELIZABETH CITY, N. C.

The subscriber having removed his Boarding House, is prepared to accommodate regular and transient boarders. Visitors from the North will find it the best stopping place in the city. Terms moderate.

JOSEPH G. RUSSELL.
July 1, 1869.

GREAT DISTRIBUTION BY THE

METROPOLITAN GIFT CO.

Cash Gifts to the amount of $500,000.

EVERY TICKET DRAWS A PRIZE.

5	Cash Gifts, each		$20,000
10	" "		10,000
20	" "		5,000
40	" "		1,000
200	" "		500
300	" "		100
50	Elegant Rosew'd Pianos, each	$300 to	$700
75	" " Melodeons "	75 to	100
350	Sewing machines "	60 to	175
500	Gold Watches "	75 to	300

Cash Prizes, Silver Ware, &c., val. at $1,000,000

A chance to draw any of the above Prizes for 25c. Tickets describing prizes are sealed in envelopes and well mixed. On receipt of 25c. a sealed ticket is drawn without choice and sent by mail to any address. The prize named upon it will be delivered to the ticket-holder on the payment of One Dollar. Prizes are immediately sent to any address by express or return mail.

You will know what your prize is before you pay for it. Any prize exchanged for another of same value. No blanks. Our patrons can depend on fair dealing.

REFERENCES: We select the following from many who have lately drawn valuable prizes and kindly permitted us to publish them: Andrew J. Burns, Chicago, $10,000; Miss Clara S. Walker, Baltimore, piano, $800; James M. Matthews, Detroit, $5,000; John T. Andrews, Savannah, $5,000; Miss Agnes Simmons, Charleston, Piano, $600. We publish no names without permission.

OPINIONS OF THE PRESS:—"The firm is reliable, and deserve their success."—*Weekly Tribune, May* 8. "We know them to be a fair dealing firm."—*N. Y. Herald, May* 28. "A friend of ours drew a $500 prize, which was promptly received."—*Daily News, June* 3.

Send for circular. Liberal inducements to Agents. Satisfaction guaranteed. Every package of Sealed Envelopes contains ONE CASH GIFT. Six Tickets for $1; 13 for $2; 35 for $5; 110 for $15. All letters should be addressed to

HARPER, WILSON & CO.,
18—3m 195 Broadway, New York.

NOTICE.—ALL PERSONS HAV-

ing Guns, Pistols, or Work of any description in my store for repair, or otherwise, will please call and settle for them by the 10th of December, or I shall sell them. Hereafter when any work is left in my store I will not be responsible for it for longer than thirty days.

G. W. BELL.
Elizabeth City, Nov. 4, 1869. 19–4w

LAND SALES.

A VALUABLE TRACT OF SWAMP LAND FOR SALE.—The sub-

scriber offers for sale a valuable tract of swamp land situated near New Bridge in Currituck Co., N. C. containing 600 acres. It is heavily timbered with pine, poplar, cypress and juniper, and within convenient distance of the water. It has a 10 foot ditch running upon one side of it. The soil is well adapted to corn and wheat. Adjoining lands already cleared are yielding from sixty to seventy bushels of corn per acre. Terms reasonable. Write to or call on

P. H. MORGAN
Currituck C. H. N. C. 5—tf

LANDS FOR SALE.

LARGE INDUCEMENTS FOR PERSONS WISHING TO SETTLE IN EASTERN NORTH CAROLINA.

A large number of improved Farms, Houses and Lots in and around Elizabeth City, N. C., together with extensive tracts of unimproved Timber lands, for sale on the very lowest and best terms, by the Land and Lumber Company of North Carolina. Inquire at their office at this place.

Persons wishing information will address

WM. UNDERWOOD,
President.
Elizabeth City, N. C., Oct. 7, 1869–tf.

A VALUABLE STEAM SAW AND GRIST MILL

For sale at Woodville, Perquimans Co., N. C., with four acres of land, two good dwellings, large new store, and various outhouses. The mill has a forty-horse power engine, two pairs of first-class burr stones, fine bolt, and two upright saws, and makes flour equal to any manufactured in the United States. The adjacent country abounds in pine wood, and the supply of the best pine, cypress, ash and other timber for sawing is inexhaustible and near by. The property is now in fine running order, and is one of the finest locations for the business of milling and merchandise in Eastern North Carolina. Title good, and possession given Jan. 1, 1870. Price $3,500, one-half cash, balance in twelve months, interest from time of possession. This property is offered at forced sale, and for less than one-half its value.

Address, GEO. D. POOL, Agent,
Land & Lumber Co.
Elizabeth City, N. C., Oct. 7, 1869.

MEDICAL.

MEDICAL NOTICE.

Being engaged in other business, I desire to restrict my Practice to cases of Consultation, and to a limited extent of special practice.

My charges will be—

For consultation with another Physician,	$5 00
" each subsequent consultation, in same case	2 50
" examination and prescript'n, from $1 to	5 00
" visit in Eliz. City, and prescription,	1 50
" each subsequent visit, in same case, same day	50
" visit in Eliz. City, at night	5 00
" visit in country—the first mile	2 00
" each after mile, per mile	50
" visit one mile in country, at night, or in bad weather	6 00
" each after mile, at night, or in bad weather	1 00

Prompt settlement required.

W. G. POOL, M. D.
Elizabeth City, July 1, 1869–tf.

MISCELLANEOUS.

FALL AND WINTER FASHIONS.

Mrs. M. A. Binder has just arrived from Paris and London with the latest designs, personally selected from the greatest novelties; also, the most elegant trimmings to be secured in Paris: Laces, ribbons, velvets, bridal veils, flowers, fine jewelry, and trimmed paper patterns. Dress and cloak making.

Exclusive agent for Mrs. M. Work's celebrated system of cutting ladies' dresses, sacques, basques, &c.

N. W. corner of Eleventh and Chestnut Sts., Philadelphia. 13–6m [Coe & Co.

FRUIT TREES.

A prime lot of peach, apple, dwarf pear, and cherry trees, and small fruit plants, for sale, at reasonable prices, at the nursery of the subscriber in Princess Anne county, Va., also pear trees and other nursery stock supplied from a reliable Northern nursery, by timely application. For particulars address

J. W. BARNARD, Blossom Hill, P. O.,
Princess Anne co. Va., or
Dr. WM. UNDERWOOD, Agent,
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LIVERY STABLES

AT ELIZABETH CITY, N. C.

The subscriber takes this method of informing his old friends and the public generally that he is still at the "old stand" and continues to keep horses, buggies, carriages &c., for hire. Persons accommodated at all times and on reasonable terms. Remember the place—on Road Street near the canal bridge.

10–1y C. B. BROTHERS.

THE NORFOLK CANNING

COMPANY.

Books of Subscription to the Capital Stock of

Agricultural, Horticultural and Domestic Matters.

The Swamp Lands of Eastern North Carolina.

The term *Swamp* is applied here to low, wet, and spongy lands unfit for cultivation without thorough drainage. The statute meaning of the term is applied to districts in the alluvial region of these States not affected by tide or salt water, and includes swamps proper, marshes, and sheets of water that can be drained.

Some of the lakes are isolated, and others are found within the swamps and occupying their highest points; and all of these lands are susceptible of thorough drainage, the expense per acre being much less where large bodies are drained by one system of canals. This is one main reason why many of these lands have not hitherto been improved; for the swamps are too large for single proprietors, and the cost per acre of draining a single plantation of moderate size, would generally be more than three times that of draining an entire district.

The lands are all level, and, being alluvial, are free of stones and pebbles, and, when improved, of very easy tillage.

The swamp lands above described may be divided, with reference to soil, production, and value, into three general classes.

1st. All things considered, these lands are among the most desirable in the world: they produce grass and fruits as well as the cereals, are of easy cultivation, and are tilled from generation to generation, without showing any signs of exhaustion.

They are generally covered with a heavy and dense growth of timber, vines, reeds, and grass; the soil is from five to fifteen feet deep, and consists of decomposed vegetable matter, fine sand, and finely comminuted clay. It produces exuberantly all the grains, grass, cotton, rice, peas, potatoes, turnips, pumpkins, melons, the garden vegetables, apples, peaches and grapes: but the test of its fertility is its growth of Indian corn, an exhausting crop, which it will yield in large amounts, from year to year, without manures or stimulants, and for an indefinite period.

It will produce as much per acre as the heavy clay soils in the highest state of improvement; but considering the difference in the expense of productions, the crops of the former are vastly the more profitable.

The average yield of Indian corn per acre, without the application of fertilizers or stimulants, is from fifty to seventy-five bushels; and experience has proved that this will continue, from year to year, for more than a century, while science infers, from the facts of the past and from careful analyses, that even two centuries of close cultivation will not exhaust the natural and ever renewing fertility of these soils.

2nd. Intermediate soils, partaking somewhat of the nature of the first class, and something, also, of that of the third.

Swamps of this character sometimes contain highly fertile fringes, or districts, alternated with sections of sandy lands not productive, or with peaty soils, devoid of timber; but generally the lands included under this head are of medium quality, producing the same growth with those of the first, but in less abundance.

They would be regarded as very valuable but for their proximity to the best soils of the world; and many of them are more peculiarly adapted to wheat and the finer grasses than the lands of the first class; and their average yield of Indian corn, which is about twenty-five to forty bushels per acre, can be cheaply and easily increased by the application of fertilizers which abound in this region.

They are, like the lands of the first class, of very easy tillage; and one good application of the marl, which is found in this section in exhaustless quantities, will add to their productiveness for twenty years.

3d. This class embraces what is usually known as Open Ground Swamp, being destitute of woody growth, not inundated with water, but always saturated with moisture.

The soil consists of organic or undecomposed vegetable matter, and not productive in its present state; but when turned up to the sun, acted on by caustic lime, and packed by cultivation, it becomes in many instances very fertile.

But it is due to say that the processes necessary to the productiveness of these lands are not likely to be applied at present in a region abounding in soils that need no improvement except a thorough drainage; and they are now valuable chiefly as vast repositories of peat, easily and cheaply obtained, and near to water carriage, and as exhaustless beds of manures for other soils deficient in the elements of which they consist.

Some of the swamps contain large bodies of timber, such as pine, juniper, cypress, oak, poplar, ash, and gum; and in a region accessible to market, such products of the forest are of great value. The business of timber-getting has ever been profitable in Eastern North Carolina; the best markets for lumber are comparatively near, and the trees are of the most valuable kind, and often as large and fine as any in the world.

Grapes, valuable for wine and for table use, abound; and it is only necessary to specify the Scuppernong, famous over the continent, and which grows wild in immense quantities, and on vines that grow to immense size, and attain to a great age.

The reeds and grass of the swamps afford a rich natural pasturage for cattle during the whole year, and this species of stock can be raised as cheaply and as abundantly as in any other section of the country.

These alluvial regions abound in immense beds of shell marl, a species of fertilizer exactly suited to the soils of this section.

The marl is found near the surface, and often begins with it, reaching generally to a considerable depth, and the beds contain hundreds and sometimes thousands of tons which can be easily and cheaply removed.

One good dressing of this fertilizer will materially add to the productiveness of the land for twenty years; and thus nature has deposited within this favored region the means of increasing and perpetuating the fertility of the soil.

Fish, oysters, turtle, and a valuable species of terrapin, abound in Eastern North Carolina; and here are found the largest fisheries of shad, herring, and rock on the American continent. Mullets, and other desirable varieties of fish, are, also, caught in great quantities; and the numerous sounds, lakes, rivers, and creeks teem with an inexhaustible supply of food for the sustenance of human life.

It is, also, worthy, of note that wild fowl and game of other kinds exist in such quantities as to form an article of food with other States; and as an illustration of the extent of the fisheries, and of their value, it may be mentioned that during the present year one hundred and seventy-five thousand herrings have been taken at a single haul of the seine.

It has already been stated that cattle can be raised as cheaply and as numerously here as in any part of the country; and it should be added that the facilities for producing pork are equally great. Indian corn, the staple food for fattening hogs in the West, can be grown here on an as extensive a scale and at as little expense as in any part of the world; and in addition to this, Eastern North Carolina produces an article nearly as valuable for stock as corn, and which cannot be raised to advantage in the cold States of the West.

One of the most nutritious, healthy, and delightful of all vegetables used for the food of man and beast is the sweet potato; and in the region under discussion it requires little care or culture, and on soils comparatively poor from two to five hundred bushels can be easily raised.

The peach tree is not so healthy in the alluvial region as on other stiff clay soils in the hill country; but the fruit matures so much earlier than in the Northern States, that it can be raised to great profit for the Northern markets.

There is an apple peculiar to the Hyde region which is of superior quality and one of the best keepers in the world: it is called the Matamuskeet, grows luxuriantly in the section referred to, and of which it is a native, and may be kept all the year round without rotting.

But along the numerous navigable waters of this region there is the best opening in the world for profitable gardening; vegetables of all kinds can be produced in vast quantities and of the best quality, and placed in the markets of Boston, New York, Philadelphia, &c., &c., weeks before they will mature on the vastly more expensive lands in the vicinity of those cities.

It is no small item in the comparative advantages of this region, that the soil, when once prepared for cultivation, is as mellow and friable as a bed of ashes. One man and a small horse or mule can till as much ground as a hand and a half, or a man and a boy, and two heavy draught animals, will do in the West, and less expense necessary for agricultural implements of every kind than in stiff clay or rocky soils.

This favored region combines advantages seldom found together, perhaps not combined, on such a scale, in any other place.

The forests furnish a resource for foreign trade equal to that of the regions where timber is the chief article of export; the fisheries add another great staple to commerce, and beef and pork furnish others.

Cotton may be grown as profitably as in the valley of the Mississippi, and corn as abundantly as in the richest States of the West.

To these may be added grapes and other fruits, wine, and garden vegetables; *and all these things are produced in comparative proximity to the markets where they command the best prices.*

Nearly all Eastern North Carolina is convenient to navigable water, and the whole of it is near to the Atlantic ocean; and the great staples of this region yield a much better price to the producer than in any other section where they are so largely produced. When, for instance, corn is worth to the purchaser in Illinois or Iowa but fifteen cents per bushel, it yields sixty to seventy-five to the farmer in Eastern North Carolina; and so with other products.

For the same reason the inhabitants of this region obtain their foreign supplies at much cheaper rates than they can be furnished to the people of the West; and to all this may be added that building materials and fuel are vastly less expensive, the working season longer, and all seasons milder.

The latitude of all parts of this country is that most favorable to out-of-doors labor and exposure, and to the prolongation of human life.

The statistics of the census of the United States prove that the average duration of human life is as long here as in any part of the world; and the eastern part of the State is not an exception to this general salubrity.

This assertion is based on facts and on the investigations of science; and it is freely made in view of the most ample opportunity on the part of the world for verifying its accuracy.

The Swamps do not generate the malaria which, in the marshy regions further south, causes malignant fevers; and the experience of a large population devoted for over a century to open-air pursuits will confirm the statement that the laborers here, in the woods, in the fields, and on the waters, are generally as healthy as in any part of the country.

The subject needs no ingenious bolstering; conclusive facts are within the reach of all, and will speak for themselves.

The winters are not so rigorous as in higher and drier localities in the same latitude, the climate being tempered by the influences of the Gulf stream and the proximity of the ocean; and the same causes, also, reduce the heats of summer, and aid in promoting the healthfulness of the climate.

Care of Poultry in Winter.

Very few persons pay necessary attention to poultry in winter, although at this season they require constant care. A poultry house, to be quite warm, should be constructed with double walls and roof like an ice-house, and should have as much glass as possible to admit light and sunshine.

Boards about four inches wide are better adapted for roosts than round poles, as the fowl sitting on them can cover their feet with their feathers and protect them from frost. Old hens are not worth feeding; they should be got rid of and young, vigorous ones substituted. When more than three years old, hens are not usually worth keeping.

Abundant food should be given in winter, as without it very few eggs will be obtained. Every poultry house should be furnished with boxes for hens to lay in, so arranged that they can not roost over them. Food and water should be given with a regularity, and a supply of lime, gravel, crushed bones and charcoal should be always available.—*Farmer's House Journal.*

The Ohio *Cultivator* says the following receipt is worth a thousand dollars to every housekeeper:

Take one pound of sal soda and a half pound of unslacked lime, and put them in a gallon of water; boil twenty minutes, let it stand until cool; then drain off and put in a jug or jar; soak your dirty clothes over night, or until they are wet through, then wring them, and rub on plenty of soap, and with water add one teacupful of washing fluid; boil half an hour or more, rinse, and your clothes will look better than by the old way of washing twice before boiling. This is an invaluable receipt and every poor, tired woman should try it.

Silas Brown says that twenty-five years ago, he dipped shingles in a large kettle of lime wash to which salt had been added, and the whole kept boiling. A few of the shingles were dipped in all over at a time, long enough to soak them well, and then thrown aside to dry. In a short time all the shingles were thus prepared. Although what are termed "sap shingles," they have lasted twenty-five years, "and may do so for years to come." Several experiments of a similar character have been made since, with very successful results.—*Albany Cultivator.*

The grindstone is a self-sharpening tool, and after having been turned some time in one direction, if a hard stone, the motion should be reversed. Sand of the right grit applied occasionally to a hard stone will render it quite effectual.

Land is often injured for years by plowing while wet. Better miss one crop than hurt the land, but better still prepare it in the fall, when it will be underdrained, there will be but little trouble in the spring, even in wet seasons.

MEDICAL.

SOMETHING THAT EVERY-BODY SHOULD KNOW.

TALISMAN!

The most wonderful discovery of the nineteenth century!

The Talisman is, in the highest degree, an anti-congestive, anti-spasmodic, and anti-periodic remedy.

It cures chills—agues or congestive chills—in less than ten minutes, and prevents fever if taken while the chill is on. Has been tried in over one thousand cases without a single failure

It effectually neutralizes all miasmatic poison in the system, purifies the blood and equalizes the circulation.

The Talisman cures dysentery, diarrhœa, cholera morbus, cholera infantum, spasms of the bowels, colic, and every painful affection of the stomach and bowels sooner than any other known remedy.

It cures congestion of the lungs, liver, bowels and brain, and every disease of a congestive nature.

It cures recent coughs and colds in a single night.

It stops any fit, spasm or convulsion almost as soon as swallowed, and will never fail in a single instance.

As a "pain-killer" it is perfect, releiving pain in any part of the body (no matter from what cause produced) in from three to ten minutes, and in the large majority of cases speedily effects a permanent cure.

It cures instantly the stings and bites of poisonous insects, "applied externally."

It cures the worst toothache instantly, applied on cotton; does not injure the mouth or teeth, and gives a pleasant, fragrant breath.

No one remedy takes so wide a range of usefulness as the "Talisman." Its merits once known, and it will become the constant inmate of every house, and necessity in every family.

It is the cheapest and most pleasant remedy in existence; and although a powerful medicine contains nothing hurtful to the system, and may be given with perfect safety to a child one year old. It is only necessary to follow the directions around the bottle, and the result will be nearly the same in every instance.

Prepared only by DR. N. A. H. GODDIN, at his Laboratory, No. 6. Main St. Norfolk, Va. to whom all orders should be addressed.

Send for Talisman circular, or call and examine the merits of this truly wonderful preparation. ☞ The Talisman is warranted to be entirely vegetable, to contain no poison, and to be a safe and valuable remedy.

☞ I hereby certify that in the summer of 1866, I was taken with a congestive chill, between 8 and 9 o'clock in the morning, and sent for Doctor GODDIN, who reached me about 3 p. m. I was then thought by all present to be dying. For the next three hours the Doctor used all the usual remedies on me to produce reaction without the least benefit. All hope of my recovery was now lost. The Doctor then, in the presence of several persons, gave me a medicine which he has since called Talisman, and in twenty minutes from the time I swallowed it, I was out of danger; reaction was fully established; my pulse, which could hardly be felt for three hours, was full and strong, and my condition was altogether comfortable. The above statement I make upon my honor; and I am fully satisfied that the "Talisman" save my life, after everything else had failed.

Very respectfully, BYNUM JOHNSTON.

Littleton, N. C., Augnst 26, 1869. 11—1y

DRUGS, CHEMICALS, &c.

I would inform the public that I have a full stock of drugs, chemicals, paints, oils, &c.; in a word, every article found in a well-appointed DRUG STORE, will be exhibited to those giving me a call. There will be no grumbling because of my prices.

It is my intention to keep, in connection with my stock on hand, (among which are brushes, combs, perfumery, fancy soaps, fine cutlery), a lot of TOYS and FIREWORKS.

Physicians' prescriptions carefully compounded at any hour.

Thankful for past patronage, continuance is respectfully asked.

JNO. Q. ETHERIDGE,
N. E. Cor. Road and Fearing Sts.
Elizabeth City, Sept. 2, 1869. 10-tf

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BLANKS! BLANKS!!

For Judges of Probate, Sheriffs, Constables, Magistrates and Superior Court Clerks.

The following BLANKS are now printed and for sale at this office:

Executions against property,
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" execution,
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" attachment,
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Peace warrants,
Recognizance—peace warrant,
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Constables forthcoming bonds,
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" bond,
" warrant against putative father,
Road orders.

The above blanks are in conformity with the new Constitution.

☞ Cash orders will be promptly attended to.

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THE "NORTH CAROLINIAN":

A Live Paper, devoted to Politics, Agriculture and General Intelligence.

ESTABLISHED JULY 1, 1869.

The Largest and Cheapest Political and Agricultural Paper in the State.

ONLY TWO DOLLARS A YEAR.

The NORTH CAROLINIAN is published every Thursday morning, at Elizabeth City, N. C. It will be devoted to the development of the material and industrial resources and the building up of the interests of the "Old North State," and especially of the First Congressional District.

Believing that all wealth is the product of labor and that without industry no riches can be created, the NORTH CAROLINIAN will insist upon the elevation of Labor—the advancement of that Productive Industry which is the very life of civilized nations, and hence will devote especial attention to developing the productions of the Farm, the Fisheries, the Lumber in our woods and swamps, as well as the Manufacturing Power of our rivers.

In its political discussions and preferences the NORTH CAROLINIAN will be Republican, supporting the cardinal principles and leading measures of that party as best calculated to secure the peace and promote the prosperity of all sections of our common country, and hence it will sustain, with all the ability it can command, the principles and policy of the present State and National Administrations.

Reports of proceedings in Congress and in the State Legislature, of public meetings, and whatever else may enlist or attract the public interest, will be prepared with care and with special attention to the convenience and instruction of the masses.

The Editorial Department will be devoted to the intelligent, temperate and useful discussions of the current events of the day, in every department of public activity and interest, with the general aim of instructing and guiding the public mind rather than exciting public passion or ministering to a morbid curiosity. Special care will be taken to exclude everything which can deprave the morals or lower the taste of the great body of intelligent readers.

As an advertising medium the NORTH CAROLINIAN will be valuable, because its circulation in the North and the South is large and rapidly increasing. Address

PALEMON JOHN,
Editor and Proprietor.

Elizabeth City, N. C., July 15, 1869.

BLANKS OF ALL KINDS.

Printed at this Office

FERTILIZERS.

BONE DUST.—THE SUBSCRIBER has just erected at his Farm, near the city, the most improved machinery for making BONE DUST, and is now ready to fill orders for any quantity, which will be delivered at the shortest notice.

The BONE DUST will be finer than any heretofore made by him, (no chemical process resorted to,) enabling the Farmer or Planter to sow it with the Drill.

Mr. Samuel Sands, well known to the Farmers and Planters of the United States as the former Editor of the "American Farmer and Rural Register," will have charge of his office, NO. 63 S. GAY STREET, near Pratt, and will be happy to receive the visits or orders of his old friends.

$45 per ton, put in new bags. No charge for bags.

Farmers and others are invited to visit my works. I have nothing to conceal.

My men have nothing nice to perform, therefore I have no "non-admittance" signs on my premises. Persons are free to examine my factory, and the *modus operandi* of Dust making.

I cannot afford to pay 5, 10 or 20 per cent. to commission merchants, as my profits do not exceed 10 per cent.

Bone Dust, as manufactured by me, is *A simple*, and its quality cannot be made to conform to the price.

JOSHUA HORNER,
Office 63 South Gay Street, near Pratt,
Baltimore, Md.

Or at his old stand, Corner Chew and Stirling streets. Aug. 5—6m.

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The Gold Medal has just been awarded to

CHARLES M. STIEFF,

FOR THE BEST PIANOS NOW MADE,

over Baltimore, Philadelphia and New York pianos. Office and Ware-rooms No. 9 North Liberty street, near Baltimore street, Baltimore

STIEFF'S PIANOS have all the latest improvements, including the Agraffe Treble, Ivory fronts and the improved French action. Fully warranted for five years, with privilege of exchange within twelve months, if not entirely satisfactory to the purchaser. Second hand pianos and parlor organs, always on hand, from $50 to $800.

Referees who have our pianos in use, viz:
Gen. R. E. Lee, Lexington, Va.
Gen. Robert Ransom, Wilmington, N. C.
Gen. D. H. Hill, Charlotte, N. C.
Gen. John Letcher, Lexington, Va.
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Blind Institute, Staunton, Va.

Send for a circular giving references to 500 persons in the South, who have purchased the Stieff, since the war closed. 5—1y.

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ELIZABETH CITY, N. C.

Office formerly occupied by Hon. C. C. Pool.
July 1, 1869—1y.

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Will practice in the Courts of the cities of Norfolk and Portsmouth; the counties of Norfolk, Princess Anne, Nansemond, Isle of Wight and Southampton, Virginia; and Pasquotank, Camden and Currituck, North Carolina.

Special attention given to the collection of claims in all parts of North Carolina and Eastern Virginia.

☞ We have entered into arrangements with prompt and reliable Local Attorneys by which collections will be make through our firm at the same rates as if the claims were sent directly to them. 13—3m

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WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

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Agents for the "Carolina Belle" Scotch and other snuffs.

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Are most desirable for quality, finish and price.

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SPHERICAL BURGLAR
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Cannot be Sledged!
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THE GREAT REPUTATION

Which Koskoo has sustained in all parts of the country as

A GREAT AND GOOD MEDICINE

Has induced Dr. Lawrence to enlarge his Laboratory and facilities for manufacturing, so as to be enabled to supply the extraordinary demand for it.

THE LARGE NUMBER OF TESTIMONIALS

which are constantly being received from Physicians, and persons who have been cured by its use, is conclusive proof of its remarkable value.

AS A BLOOD PURIFIER IT HAS NO EQUAL.

BEING POSITIVELY THE

MOST POWERFUL VEGETABLE ALTERATIVE YET DISCOVERED.

DISEASES OF THE BLOOD.

"The life of the flesh is in the Blood," is a Scriptural maxim that science proves to be true. The people talk of bad blood as the cause of many diseases, and like many popular opinions this of bad blood is founded on truth. To say nothing of those humours that are hereditary, we can easily see how the blood may become bad from imperfect digestion or failure of excretion, and how this may influence the process of Nutrition, and thus influence all the functional activities of the body.

The symptoms of bad blood are usually quite plain—bad digestion—causes imperfect nutrition, and consequently the circulation is feeble, the soft tissues lose their tone and elasticity, and the tongue becomes pale, broad, and frequently covered with a pasty, white coat. This condition soon shows itself in roughness of the skin; then in

ERUPTIVE and ULCERATIVE DISEASES,

and when long continued results in serious lesions of the brain, lungs, or urinary aparatus. Much very much, suffering is caused by impure blood. It is estimated by some that one-fifth of the human family are affected with scrofula in some form.

Persons suffering from any bad humor are very liable to have it settle on the Lungs or some other vital organ. The only safe rule is to remove the blood poison at once, before it settles itself upon some vital point.

When the blood is pure, you are not so liable to any disease. Many impurities of the blood arise from impure diseases of large cities. Eradicate every impurity from the fountain of life and good spirits, fair skin and vital strength will return to you.

KOSKOO! KOSKOO!

AS A

LIVER INVIGORATOR,

STANDS UNRIVALLED.

BEING THE ONLY KNOWN MEDICINE

That efficiently stimulates and corrects the hepatic secretions and functional derangements of the Liver, without debilitating the system. While it acts freely upon the Liver, instead of copious purging it gradually changes the discharges to a perfectly natural state.

SYMPTOMS OF LIVER COMPLAINT AND OF SOME OF THOSE DISEASES PRODUCED BY IT.

A sallow or yellow color of the skin, or yellowish-brown spots on the face and other parts of the body; dullness and drowsiness, sometimes headache; bitter or bad taste in the mouth, internal heat; in many cases a dry, teasing cough; unsteady appetite; sometimes sour stomach, with a rising of the food; a bloated or full feeling about the stomach and sides, aggravating pains in the sides, or breast, and about the shoulders; constipation of the bowels; piles, flatulence, coldness of the extremities, &c.

KOSKOO! KOSKOO!

IS A REMEDY OF WONDERFUL EFFICACY IN THE CURE OF DISEASES OF KIDNEYS AND BLADDER.

MEETS WITH GREAT SUCCESS (as numbers of certificates will show,) IN

THE CURE OF

DISEASES OF THE NERVOUS SYSTEM.

In these affections it is as near a specifice as any remedy can be. It does its work kindly, silently and surely. The relief which it affords is both certain and perceptible.

DISEASES OF THE KIDNEYS AND BLADDER.

Persons unacquainted with the structure and functions of the Kidneys cannot estimate the importance of their healthy action.

Regular and sufficient action of the Kidneys is as important, nay, even more so, than regularity of the bowels. The Kidneys remove from the blood those effete matters, which, if permitted to remain, would speedily destroy life. A total suspension of the urinary discharges will occasion death from thirty-six to forty-eight hours.

When the urine is voided in small quantities at the time, or when there is a disposition to urinate more frequently than natural, or when the urine is high colored or scalding with weakness in the small of the back, it should not be trifled with or delayed, but Koskoo should be taken at once to remedy the difficulty, before a lesion of the organs takes place. Most of the diseases of the Bladder originate from those of the kidneys, the urine being imperfectly secreted in the kidneys, prove irritating to the bladder and urinary passages. When we recollect that medicines never reach the kidneys except through the general circulation of the blood, we see haw necessary it is to keep the fountain of life pure.

KOSKOO! KOSKOO!

THE CURE OF

DISEASES OF THE NERVOUS SYSTEM.

Almost nine-tenths of our people suffer from nervous exhaustion, and are, therefore, liable to its concomitant evils of mental depression, confused ideas, softening of the brain, insanity, and complete breaking down of the general health. Thousands are suffering to-day with broken down nervous systems, and, unfortunately, tobacco, alcohol, late hours, over work (mental and physical), are causing diseases of the nervous system to increase at a fearful ratio.

The symptoms to which diseases of the nervous system give rise, may be stated as follows:

A dull, heavy feeling in the head, sometimes more or less severe pain or headache; periodical headache, dizziness, noises or ringing in the head; confusion of ideas; temporary loss of memory dejection of spirits, starting during sleep, bad dreams, hesitation in answering questions, dullness of hearing, twitching of the face and arms, &c., which, if not promptly treated, lead to paralysis, delirium, insanity, impotency, appoplexy, &c., &c.

CONCLUSION.

Suffering reader, do not think that because you have tried other remedies, you cannot be cured—but recollect that God, in his providence, has not afflicted His children with pain and disease without at the same time giving them something in the great garden of nature that will ur them.

Have no hesitation in writin to me, and stating your case in full, and I will answer you promptly.

KOSKOO IS NOT A SECRET QUACK REMEDY!

Formula around each bottle. Recommended by the best physicians, eminent divines, editors, druggists, Merchants, &c.

THE BEST AND MOST POPULAR MEDICINE IN USE.

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☞ Price one dollar per bottle. For sale by Druggists everywhere. 6—5m

LAND SALES.

AGENCY OF THE

LAND AND LUMBER COMPANY OF

NORTH CAROLINA.

GREAT INDUCEMENTS TO NORTHERN CAPITALISTS TO PURCHASE REAL ESTATE IN EASTERN NORTH CAROLINA AND VIRGINIA.

The Land and Lumber Company of North Carolina, incorporated by the Legislature of the State, with liberal powers, embracing manufacturing, buying and selling real estate and such other business as may be comprised in a general plan of settling up and improving Southern lands, promoting immigration, and the extension of agriculture, with the erection of manufactories in the Southern States, now offer their company as an agency for the above objects, and particularly call the attention of immigrants and capitalists to the great advantages of Eastern North Carolina, where the company have a large number of improved farms and tracts of land suitable for colonies of immigrants, embracing thirty thousand acres of unimproved land, heavily timbered, and of unsurpassed fertility, which they will sell in lots to suit purchasers; also a great variety of large and small farms, houses, lots, &c., a few of which are embraced in the subjoined list. Many of these farms need no clearing; they have good fences, dwelling-houses and necessary out-buildings, for immediate occupancy. Settlers or emigrants that go West have to clear first all their lands, fence and build houses before they can realize, which needs much capital and labor—whereas, here you want but little capital and can make money at once. No part of the United States offers greater inducements to farmers, laborers, colonists, and speculators, than the beautiful and fertile lands of Eastern North Carolina. These lands were dependent heretofore on slave labor for cultivation. The owners having lost all by the war, and now only able to cultivate to a limited extent, offer every encouragement and inducement to Northern and European immigration. The lands have all the advantages of mild climate, short winter, stock requiring but little or no feeding. The soil is easily cultivated and improved, and grain, vegetables, &c., raised in Northern or Western States can be cultivated also in this State, with one-half the labor and expense. There are fine and never-failing streams of water. The soil and climate is well adapted to the growth of fruit, and for the cultivation of grapes is unsurpassed. Comfortable houses, good roads, churches of all denominations, and schools. The land generally lies well for cultivation, and is as healthy as any of the alluvial soils in the United States. Those who settle here will not go among strangers or enemies, but among friends, who invite and offer you homes and lands on your own terms.

Full information furnished at our office at Elizabeth City, by George D. Pool, Agent.

We also propose to act as agents for the sale of State, county, manufacturing, and other stocks and bonds, the negotiation of loans, the selling of cotton and other products of the State generally, upon which liberal advances will be made; the furnishing of agricultural implements, fertilizers, machinery, and all articles connected with the development of the country.

Address,
WM. UNDERWOOD, President,
C. H. ROBINSON, Sec'y, Norfolk, Va.
Elizabeth City, N. C.
or GEO. D. POOL, GEN'L AGENT,
Elizabeth City, N. C.

LOT No. 1.—A tract of land in Pasquotank county, on a deep, navigable water-course, ten miles from Elizabeth City, contains 140 acres. It has upon it a two-story dwelling-house, with six rooms; good barn, stables, cook house, &c., and will produce from thirty to fifty bushels of corn, and half as much wheat per acre, as well as cotton, fruit, vegetables, &c., (which may be said of each of the subjoined lots,) within half a mile of a church and school-house; pleasant neighborhood and good water. Price $2,000; $500 in cash, balance in six and twelve months from January 1st, 1870.

LOT No. 6.—A valuable tract of timber land, in Pasquotank county, immediately on Pasquotank river, where a vessel of large size can lie near the shore. It is covered with the finest yellow pine timber, some of the trees being from 4 to 8 feet in diameter, 80 feet to the first limb, clear of knots, and all heart. There is also a large quantity of valuable cypress timber on this land, and firewood in abundance. The tract contains 700 acres. Price $10 per acre; one-half cash, the balance on 12 months' credit. Possession given immediately.

LOT No. 7.—A valuable tract of land in Pasquotank county, containing 400 acres, near a deep, navigable water-course, eight miles from Elizabeth City; 300 acres cleared, and though having been constantly cropped without manure for a hundred years or more, it will still produce the usual crops. Price $20 per acre; one-third cash, the balance in one and two years. Possession January 1st, 1870.

LOT No. 10.—A splendid tract of land in Pasquotank county, N. C., six miles from Elizabeth City, containing 400 acres, 300 of which are cleared. This is probably the most valuable farm in this section of the State. There are upon it a fine dwelling, five tenant houses, barn, stables, &c. Ninety acres of this tract are now well set in red clover. Will produce from thirty to fifty bushels of corn, and half as much wheat, per acre, and is the best cotton farm in North Carolina. Price $30 per acre, in easy payments

LOTS Nos. 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21.—These are town lots in Elizabeth City, N. C., containing one acre of land each, and having upon them comfortable one-story houses on each lot, with three or four rooms to each house, with garden, cook-house, &c. Price $300 to $500 each. Terms liberal, and possession at any time.

LOT No. 22.—A house and lot on the principal business street of Elizabeth City, N. C., 40 feet front by 208 feet length. Has a new wood store upon it, two stories high, and 30 by 60 ft. One of the most eligible business places in the town. Price $2,500, on easy terms of payment. Possession at once.

LOT No. 23.—A vacant lot adjoining the above, 70 feet in front on Main street, and 208 feet back. The best stand in the town for merchandise selling, or for any other business purpose. Sold before the war for $4,500, can now be bought for $1,600 cash. Possession given immediately.

LOT No. 30.—A house and lot in Elizabeth City, N. C., containing 5½ acres of land, with good two-story dwelling, having six rooms, good kitchen and other necessary out-houses, fine peach and apple orchard, good water and good neighborhood. Price $3,000; one-half cash at time of possession, (January 1st, next,) and the balance in twelve months.

LOT No. 32.—A house and lot in Elizabeth City, containing a half acre, on a good street, with good dwelling and out-houses. Price $800.

LOT No. 33.—Sixteen houses and lots in Elizabeth City, with good dwellings, out-houses, &c. Prices and terms reasonable.

LOT No. 38.—The "Hope Plantation," situated in Bertie county, on Cashie river, about five miles from Windsor, containing 1,950 acres, 700 of which are cleared, the balance is heavily timbered with pine, oak, cypress, &c. The improvements are equal to any in the country. The dwelling house was built by Gov. Stone, and is one of the finest and largest in the State. It contains fourteen rooms, and is in good repair. There are good and commodious outbuildings on the place. On the farm is an orchard of choice apple and other fruit trees, embracing 25 acres. The soil is unsurpassed in fertility, and is susceptible of easy drainage.

LOT No. 40.—A valuable tract of land in Camden county, at South Mills, on the Dismal Swamp Canal, lying on the canal for two miles, containing over 900 acres of land—two-thirds cleared, and in a fine state of cultivation, with good buildings, &c.; balance in valuable timber.—Price $12,000, one-third cash, balance in one and two years, interest from January, 1870. This is a valuable farm for corn, wheat, and vegetables, and being midway between Elizabeth City and Norfolk, and located where steamers pass by the door daily, is a desirable and cheap property.

LOT No. 42.—A valuable tract of land in same county, two miles from Elizabeth City, N. C., containing 300 acres—225 cleared, balance in fine timber; has three sets of buildings, new and in good order. Land very productive. Has a new fence around it that will last for 50 years. Price $20 per acre, one-third cash, balance in one and two years. This is a very valuable farm.

LOT No. 45.—A valuable farm two miles from Elizabeth City, containing 400 acres, 360 acres cleared and in a high state of cultivation; fine two-story dwelling, large new barn and stables and numerous out-houses, a fence that will last sixty years without repairing; will produce 40 to 50 bushels of corn, and half as much wheat per acre, with cotton, vegetables, fruits, &c., profitably. 100 acres in fine timber. This is one of the finest farms in Eastern North Carolina. Price, $27 per acre, one-third cash, balance in one and two years.

No. 46.—A valuable house and lot in the town of Elizabeth City, N. C., contatning an acre of ground, with two grape vines, large number of peach and apple trees, house two stories high, new, has six rooms, all in good order, necessary out-buildings, and on a principal street. Price $2,200 cash, Jan. 1st, next, when possession can be given.

A Farm of 300 acres in Pasquotank Co., near a Church and School-house, 15 miles from Elizabeth City, 2 miles from landing on Albemarle Sound. Two houses, cottage style, 4 rooms in each. Two barns, 40 by 30 and 24 by 30. Two hundred acres cleared and in cultivation, balance good timber. Soil black loam, with clay sub-soil. Well adapted for corn and other crops generally. Two wells of good water. Price $20 per acre; $2,000 cash, balance in one and two years, with interest.

A farm of 60 acres, two miles from Elizabeth City, with good one story dwelling and cook-house new, half cleared, balance in timber. Will produce corn, cotton and wheat well.

LAND SALES.

Price $500 in cash. Possession given at Once.

A farm of 50 acres, ten miles from Elizabeth City, on Little Run, a deep, wide, navigable river; good buildings, land mostly cleared and very productive. This is a very desirable small farm. Possession January 1, next. Price $500 cash.

One of the most valuable farms in North Carolina, situated in Pasquotank county, ten miles from Elizabeth City, within one mile of Pasquotank river, a deep, wide, navigable water-course, where vessels drawing 15 feet of water can sail in safety. This farm contains 100 acres, about one hundred of which are in wood and timber. It lies in a square, and is entirely surrounded by public roads; has good fences, is in a fine state of cultivation, and is well adapted to raising wheat, corn and cotton—especially the latter. This farm has upon it four different sets of good buildings, about equally distant from each other, and can be conveniently laid off in four 100 acre farms, each with good buildings, 80 acres of cleared land, 20 acres wood. It will be sold in separate lots to suit.

A valuable farm in Perquimans county, N. C., near navigable water. Has a fine dwelling house with ten rooms, in splendid order, with splendid barns and stables—all in first rate order. The farm is very productive in corn, oats, wheat, cotton and clover. It is one of the fine farms in the State and is now in good cultivation, contains 585 acres of land, about three-fourths cleared and under cultivation. Price $10,000, one-third cash January 1, next, balance in two equal annual instalments with interest at the rate of six per cent.

A small farm of 100 acres in Pasquotank, two miles from the deck of a large vessel, with good one-story building and out houses; ten miles from Elizabeth City, half mile from church and school house, one-half of